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VOLUME L. TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1890—TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

"L" ROADS AGAIN.

The City Fathers Will Soon Be Engrossed in Rapid Transit.

ALDERMEN USE PLAIN WORDS

They Indulge in Lively Debate Over the Lake Street Road.

OFFICIAL REPORTS CRITICISED.

The Documents Prove Unsatisfactory and Are Sent Back.

A TEST VOTE INDICATES THE SITUATION.

"L" roads will soon occupy the attention of the Council to the exclusion of most other matters.

William Fitzgerald, the Boulanger of the First Ward, occupied a conspicuous seat among the Aldermen last evening. It was supposed that he was on hand to look after the interests of the Lake street "L" road. He did not seem to make as much impression on the Council as he has on the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works.

The latter sent in his second answer to the question of the Council as to the character of the road that was being constructed. It did not prove any more satisfactory than the first. It was beautifully indefinite. The only portion of it germane to the question was that portion which asserted that, while the work, as far as it had progressed, seemed to comply with the ordinance, it could be used as a substructure for a New York elevated system as conveniently as for the Meigs system.

The communication was accompanied by a report from City Engineer Northway which merely echoed the opinion of the Commissioner, and a further report by the engineer of the Fitzgerald-McDonald syndicate asserting that the ordinance was being complied with.

ENTITLED TO TWO YEARS.

The Commissioner also presented a communication from the Law Department, signed by Assistant Corporation Counsel Darrow, in which he held that the provision requiring two miles of the road to be constructed within a year was inoperative, as it conflicted with other stipulations of the same section. The gist of the opinion, which is long, is contained in the concluding paragraph:

> I see no way in which all of the provisions in this section can be harmonized. Different portions of it are clearly inconsistent with each other, and perhaps no one could say with certainty how a court would construe the section. Taking the sections together I am of the opinion that a court would hold that the company is entitled to two years in which to complete two miles of the track. Courts will never decree a forfeiture except where the terms and conditions of a grant have been clearly violated. If any ambiguity exists the doubts would be resolved in favor of those who had received the grant, if they had in good faith accepted the same and expended time or money in pursuance of it.

Neither of the communications was deemed satisfactory. Ald. Madden characterized the course of the Commissioner as misleading and befogging. The Commissioner was either too stupid to understand the demand of the Council or found it inconvenient to explain the true state of things. He moved that the communication be referred back to the Commissioner with instructions that he send in a more explicit answer.

Ald. Harris moved to amend so that the instruction should be that the Commissioner should make a thorough investigation as to what the "L" road company was doing, and what it intended to do. Ald. Madden accepted the amendment.

Ald. Whelan vehemently defended the "L" road syndicate and the Commissioner of Public Works. He said the latter gave correct and full information. He so understood it. Ald. Cullerton and Ald. Campbell coincided with Whelan. So did Ald. Kerr.

PRO AND CON.

Ald. Dixon sneered at the communication. It was meaningless and seemed to be purposely so. There was a "nigger in the fence" somewhere.

Ald. Hepburn asserted that the engineer of the "L" road told him that a double-rail track was intended. He visited the ground himself and was convinced that the ordinance was being violated. Instead of a lattice longitudinal girder, as provided by the ordinance, a solid girder was used.

Ald. Landon corroborated Ald. Hepburn. The ordinance was being violated and the property-owners were complaining. They asked whether the Commissioner was in collusion with the syndicate constructing the road.

Ald. Whelan got angry at this and asked whom Landon represented.

"My constituents of the Thirteenth Ward, through which the "L" road runs for three miles," replied Landon.

Ald. O'Neill attempted to rebuke the Aldermen for talking too much on the subject. He thought the people wanted an elevated road. They did not care whether it was a double or a single track.

Ald. Haynes intervened with a motion to place the communications on file. This was voted down—38 to 8—and Ald. Madden's motion rebuking the Commissioner and asking a more explicit report was then adopted—49 to 5.

"Perhaps," said Ald. Dixon, "Mr. Purdy will now come to the conclusion that we mean business on this question."

Subsequently Ald. Cullerton introduced a long preamble and resolution setting forth that the Supreme Court in a recent decision had strictly construed the right of the petition of property-owners, and asking that in view of such strict construction the Corporation Counsel be requested to review his former opinion on the West Chicago Rapid Transit petition to ascertain whether it coincided or conflicted with the doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court. Cullerton accepted an amendment offered by Ald. Dixon, requesting the Corporation Counsel to report Monday, and the resolution, which is manifestly hostile to the West Side Rapid Transit Company, was adopted.

Just as the Council was about to adjourn Ald. Mills sprung a motion making the consideration of the ordinance of the West Side Rapid Transit company—the Jennings-Blake-Bryan syndicate—a special order for a week from next Monday at 8:30 p. m. A division was challenged, but Mr. Mills' motion prevailed—37 to 16—as follows:

Dixon (First), Vierling, Summerfield, Gorton, Dixon (Third), Madden, O'Brien (Fifth), Lowe, Bidwill, Wallner, Kent, Campbell, Mills, Landon, Weinhardt, Jackson, Bowler, Kowalski, Mulvihill, Hage, Long, Ernst, McGillen, Chapman, Haynes, Fonda, Conway, Kelly, Lucas, Kenny, Noble, McKnight, Kinney, Jochisch, Gorman, Chasey, O'Neill—37.

Nays—Whelan, Burke, Murphy, Dvorak, Bunker, Cullerton, Horner, Harris, Powers, Muelhoefer, McCormick, Tiedemann, Dunham, Keck, [illegible], Pauley—16.

The "L" road men were elated at this [illegible]. It indicated certain success, notwithstanding Cullerton's hostile resolution.

OTHER BUSINESS

Mayor Cregier introduced an ordinance, agreed upon by the Health Commissioner and the Law Department, requiring the issue of burial permits in all cases of death within the city under a penalty of $1,000. On motion of Ald. Weber the rules were suspended and the ordinance was passed unanimously.

The Mayor presented a communication setting forth that the practice of charging for water supplied to the county institutions should be discontinued. Ald. Harris objected on the ground that as it involved a financial proposition it should be reviewed by the Finance Committee. This view prevailed, and the order which accompanied the Mayor's communication was accordingly referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from the Board of Education recommending that a lot south of the Longfellow School lot with a frontage of forty-eight feet be purchased for $5,000 as a site for an additional building was received. Referred.

Ald. Kinney presented the communication of the Illinois Women's Alliance asking for the construction of thirty more schools. The reading was not listened to by the Aldermen, who indulged in unseemly conversation, much to the annoyance of a number of ladies who attended to urge the prayer of the petition, and immediately after it was referred to the Committee on Finance withdrew in evident disgust at the boorish conduct of the so-called representatives of the people.

Ald. Weber introduced a new ordinance providing that the rate of fare on street-cars between the center of the city and any point within the present city limits shall not exceed 5 cents. The ordinance is a modification of one already introduced by the same Alderman, which is pending before the Committee on Railroads, to which the new ordinance was also referred.

The Mayor presented a communication from the representatives of the Snell heirs offering to surrender their rights in the Milwaukee toll road for $100,000 if the same was accepted within sixty days. The communication, which provoked derisive laughter, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Mayor announced that the Finance Committee would meet tomorrow afternoon in the Council chamber to discuss the methods of raising money to construct sewers. Interested property-owners were invited to attend.

The minority and majority reports on the smoke nuisance were laid over and published for future consideration.

FOR WRECKING AND ROBBING TRAINS.

Emery Oakes, Arrested at West Phillips, Me., Unfolds a Weird Tale.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The thrilling stories of the bravado and financial success of the Western train-robber seem to have born fruit in Maine. Emery E. Oakes, a West Philips youth, gave the scheme away today. Oakes was arrested several days ago on the charge of placing obstructions on the track of the Franklin & Megantic railroad in Salem. The gross amount of money possessed by the passengers traveling on the line would hardly attract the dime novel type of train-robber. Sportsmen at certain seasons of the year, however, patronize the road on their way to the lakes, and these, it seems, attracted the cupidity of the aspiring wreckers. The obstruction did little damage, however, and Sheriff Sylvester soon had Oakes in custody on the charge of being implicated in the affair. Oakes today makes a clean breast of the affair. He says that he is but one of a number in that region who have banded themselves together to rob trains and mails. They swore themselves to secrecy, and made treachery punishable by the most terrible suffering and torture. They had established their headquarters on Mount Abram, in a logging camp in the depths of the woods. From this they intended to sally forth on their marauding expeditions. They were not to confine their work to that vicinity alone, but were to include the State, and later the business was to be prosecuted generally and widely. The attempted wreck of the Megantic train was their first job, and its failure had disheartened Oakes. He implicated in this Henry Buzzell of Salem and Jesse Doyen of West Philips. Both of them have been arrested and the case will be thoroughly investigated.

CRASHED THROUGH A RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Total Wreck on the Fall Brook Road, Near Wellsboro, Pa.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—An accident occurred on the Fall Brook road late last night, near Wellsboro, Pa., which resulted in the death of two men and serious injuries to eighteen others. The work-train, with a crew of sixteen men, in charge of Master Mechanic Baker, was returning to Wellsboro from work a few miles south of there. On the way out from the village in the morning, when passing a bridge, it was noticed that the derrick on the wrecker touched the top of the bridge. Mr. Baker noted the fact, and when the train started to return at night he instructed the engineer to run slowly. Reaching the bridge the engine and tender passed over safely, but the derrick again caught the bridge cover and the next instant the bridge broke down, landing the train with its human freight in the creek. In the bed of the creek was piled a promiscuous heap of cars and tools, beneath which nearly all the passengers of the train were pinioned. Some were able to extricate themselves and they immediately began the work of rescuing their comrades. Grant Milliken, Daniel Howard, and Conrad Detternhoffer were standing on the platform when the crash occurred. Milliken's neck was broken and Howard received a blow on the head, killing him instantly. Eighteen men were seriously injured.

FOR CHICAGO'S GRANT MONUMENT.

A Model Accepted for the One to Be Made for Lincoln Park.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Three of the trustees having in charge the erection of the Gen. Grant equestrian monument which is to be placed next September in Lincoln Park, Chicago, arrived in this city yesterday and left this evening for Chicago. They were W. E. Strong, Norman Williams, and E. S. Dreyer, and H. N. May, who represented the Citizens' Committee. Gen. Hickenlooper took them in charge, and the clay model at Louis Rebisso's studio was inspected and found to be entirely satisfactory. The plaster cast will now be formed and shipped in sections to Chicopee, Mass., where it will be cast in bronze. This will take about six months. The $75,000 which the pedestal and statue cost was long since raised by voluntary contributions in Chicago. The pedestal and arch are already in place, and nothing is wanting but the statue. This will be ready by September, 1890, when, with imposing ceremonies, it will be dedicated. The Army of the Tennessee, of which Gen. Sherman is President, will take part in the ceremonies. Mr. Rebisso's work is colossal, being sixteen and a half feet from the toe of the charger to the tip of the General's hat.

ENFORCING ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

A California Sugar Refining Company's Charter Declared to Be Forfeited.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 6.—Judge Wallace in the Superior Court today decided the case of the American Sugar Refinery company. The action was commenced by the State some time ago to compel the forfeiture of the charter on account of the company having become a member of the Sugar Trust. The court finds that by joining the trust the company abandoned all the purposes and objects for which it was created by the law of California and has therefore forfeited its corporate franchise. Judgment for $5,000 and costs is also rendered against the company.

POISON AND KNIFE.

Attempted Suicide of Dr. Arthur Kniffin of Trenton, N. J.

CHAPTER IN A MURDER CASE.

Grief at His Wife's Death the Cause Assigned by Him.

DID HE REALLY INTEND SUICIDE?

Some Suspicious Circumstances Connected with the Affair.

STRANGE STORY ABOUT MISS PURCELL.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—At 3 o'clock this morning a man half dressed rushed out of the house where Mira Kniffin lies dead and Arthur Kniffin and Emma Purcell are held prisoners, in fact if not in law, and hailed a passing stranger. "Quick!" he cried, "your help is needed up-stairs. Dr. Kniffin has cut his throat."

The bearded man was David Purcell, brother of the pretty typewriter, whose name is so sadly mixed up in this sorry business. The two men mounted the stairs to the third story. It seemed as if there was blood everywhere. It covered the upper stairs, it streamed along the hallway, it turned the sheets and counterpane of the bed in the big front bedroom crimson, and it formed a pool upon the floor over which Dr. Kniffin sat leaning forward while he gasped and gurgled like one in the agonies of death.

DR. KNIFFIN.

Drs. Shepard and Cooper came shortly afterward and Dr. Shepard took charge of the case and dressed the wounds. He stitched up that in the neck and said the cut had not severed the jugular vein. The wound is about two inches in length.

On entering the room Dr. Shepard asked of Dr. Kniffin: "Why did you do this?"

"It was in an unguarded moment, when I was feeling so badly over my great loss, doctor. I thought I would rather be dead than alive," replied Dr. Kniffin.

"Did you take anything—any poison? What made you vomit?"

Kniffin nodded his head that he had taken poison and then he said: "I took aconite."

"Do you know how much you took?" asked Dr. Shepard.

"Yes, nearly an ounce," was the reply.

Dr. Shepard then administered an antidote. The two physicians found no lack of blood, but when they looked behind it there was a wound so trivial that it almost made them smile. It was a Gilbertian suicide. It smacked of comic opera.

DID HE MEAN SUICIDE?

Described in their own language there was a little cut beneath the right ear two inches long and a scratch upon the wrist. Dr. Cooper did not even see this latter cut. The dentist had also swallowed an ounce of aconite, "enough," his friends said, "to kill a dozen men." But it was also enough to act as its own antidote. Too much poison is often not enough. Dr. Shepard stitched the wound, which had not touched the jugular, but only severed a comparatively small artery, one large enough, however, to pump considerable blood, and Kniffin was put to bed. He had been lying on the floor till then. The doctors found him remarkably cool for a would-be suicide, and when Dr. Cooper felt of his pulse he found it beating normally. There was a touch of anger in the voice of the shrewd physician when he looked his patient straight in the eyes and said: "Kniffin, I am surprised that you should do such a thing as this."

"I could not help it, doctor. I did not know what I was about."

"No," said the physician, and his voice grew cutting. "Well, Kniffin, I should think a man like you, if he really wanted to kill himself, could stick a pistol in his mouth and make a cleaner job than this."

The dentist closed his eyes and swallowed hard, but made never a reply. The physicians are not now certain that the ounce of aconite was swallowed. They were told it was so and shown an empty bottle, and there seems to be no doubt that he vomited a good deal.

At half-past 1 last night Dr. Kniffin and David Purcell went to bed together in the big room on the third floor. Purcell soon fell asleep but was awakened by Dr. Kniffin, who said that he thought he would take a bath. Down-stairs he went and into the bath-room, which is on the second floor, a couple of yards from where the body of his dead wife lay. He entered the bath-room and lit the gas. The curtain on the window was slight and he pinned a horse-blanket over it, shutting out the night. Another blanket he folded twice and spread upon the floor, and picking up an ounce phial of tincture of aconite, 480 drops to the ounce, which he had bought that morning in the store below, he drank it down. Then sitting down upon the blanket, so that he would not stain his shirt with blood, he cut his throat and gashed his wrist and calmly waited to die. And here he sat, according to David's story, from half-past 1 till 3—sat till there was a big pool of blood between his knees, a pool that was found afterward. All the rest of the house was apparently asleep by this, for none knew of these grewsome things.

UP TO THE BEDROOM.

And then at 3 o'clock something still more grewsome happened, for with his wounds still open and bleeding drop by drop, he left the bath-room, mounted the stairs, leaving the crimson trail behind him, and crawled into bed beside his brother-in-law. The room was dark and the latter suspected nothing. But soon the unsuspicious David was awakened by his companion's tossing, and he asked if the other was sick. "I am not," said Dr. Kniffin, "and I'll not disturb you from your sleep, but go over to the other bed."

The doctor's tossings became more violent. "I got up," said David, "with the intention of having a doctor brought to the house. At this time I knew nothing of what he had done. But before I had finished dressing he began to vomit. It was dark in the room, and feeling that time was valuable I started for a physician." The rest has been told already.

There is a story of the utmost importance, if true, which is said to have come from Broadway, Emma's former home, to the effect that while she lived with her brother she was constantly telling of the presence of burglars in her room at night. Her stories were investigated, and found to be without any foundation, but the fear of burglars continued to frighten her. On all other matters she was perfectly rational. Finally, her brothers tired of the burglar stories, the home became unhappy, and when the invitation to Emma to move to Trenton was received it was promptly accepted. It was reported that her associates in the Empire Rubber Works had corroborated this story, but when the reporter inquired today he could find no confirmation of it. Druggist Patterson was the only one who gave any corroboration. David Purcell indignantly scouted the idea that his sister was insane in the slightest degree, and Dr. Shepard laughed it to scorn.

COL. SHEPARD AS A PATRON OF SLUGGING.

Two Lively Mills in the "Mail and Express" Office—An Apt Text.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—While sporting men are chasing about the country to see prize-fights they are overlooking some lively mills right at home. One of the prettiest little rough and tumble fights of the season took place in the *Mail and Express* office Saturday, and there was a short but spirited "scrap" there this morning. In both events Frank Gray and George Harroun were the principals. Gray is well known as an athlete. Harroun is not so well known. Col. Shepard was referee of both events. Though Gray had decidedly the best of both encounters the Colonel decided in favor of Harroun. There was bad blood between the two men. They were both employed by the Colonel, Gray as general manager and Harroun as controller. The two could not agree and Saturday last Gray punched Harroun in the nose, kicked him in the rear portion of his body, and then threw him into the cold, cold world. The Colonel is said to have expressed great regret that he was not present. Harroun went home for repairs, and he and Gray were summoned before the Colonel this morning. It is said that Mr. Gray lost his temper and after again punching Mr. Harroun threatened to "do up" Col. Shepard. However this may be, the following appeared in the editorial columns of the paper today:

> Mr. Frank S. Gray has ceased to have any connection with the *Mail and Express*.

The text seemingly got wind of what occurred. This is what was selected for today:

> Cast out the scorner and contention shall out, yea, strife and ignominy shall cease.

FOX-HUNTING A CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

So Held by a Pennsylvania Justice of the Peace—Philadelphians Fined.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Society has received a shock, all because 'Squire Yetter of Ardmore, Montgomery County, has fined two masters of the hounds of the Radnor hunt $20 each because they set loose a fox Thanksgiving-Day to be pursued by the hounds and torn to pieces. The prosecution was brought under the Cruelty to Animals act. There are a number of clubs in the vicinity of Philadelphia, known as hunts, and the wealthiest people in this locality are members of the organizations. Lawyer James B. Holland of Norristown, who represented the defendants, cited a case where a dog was put into a pit of tame rabbits and was allowed to kill them; and it had been decided that this was not cruelty, because the rabbit was a noxious animal and an injury to agriculture.

"Some people," said Lawyer Holland, "have a notion that they ought to reform the world. They have dyspepsia in their religion or their morality, or something."

Mr. White of the prosecution hinged the whole force of his argument on a case decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1888, in which it was held that the act of putting a tame fox to flight and letting hounds loose to chase it constituted an act of cruelty to animals contrary to law.

The Justice of the Peace imposed a fine of $20 on each of the defendants and costs. A formal appeal was taken from the decision imposing a fine.

NEWS OF HIS LONG LOST MOTHER.

Young Mr. Kelly of the Chicago Post-Office Receives Gratifying Information.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The police of this city today received information leading to the whereabouts of the long lost mother of Frank Kelly, a young clerk in the Chicago Post-Office. Mr. Kelly has not seen his mother since he was eighteen months old. She lived in this city for many years. Today the Chief of Police received a letter from J. J. Allen of Woonsocket, S. D. Allen was a former husband of Mrs. Kelly, and in his letter says: "As I was Frankie's stepfather tell him to write to me and I will give him all the information concerning his mother." Young Kelly was born at Madison, Wis., about twenty-one years ago, and at the age of eighteen months was bound out to a man named Kelly, with whom he lived until recently. His father died when young Kelly was yet in the cradle.

MASONS EXPELLING LIQUOR DEALERS.

The Nebraska Grand Lodge Takes Decided Action in the Premises.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—At a recent meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge of this State a rule was adopted which prohibits a saloonkeeper from becoming a Mason or remaining in the order if he continues the business. It has just leaked out that a Lincoln lodge has begun the work of purging the order in this State of members engaged in that business. Charges were preferred about six weeks ago against three prominent members of the order in this city who were engaged in liquor selling, and at a recent meeting of the lodge after an all-night session they were expelled from the order. This is the first case under the rule. It is understood that like prosecutions will be begun all over the State.

DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC IN INDIANA.

Public Schools Ordered Closed—Ravages of the Disease at Holland, Mich.

MARION, Ind., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The public schools at Sweetzer were closed this morning on account of diphtheria, which is raging to an alarming extent. A number of deaths have already occurred.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Diphtheria still keeps its hold here. Twelve cases were treated today. B. Vanss of Fillmore Township lost his 17-year-old son a few days ago, a 10-year-old daughter last night, and his 14-year old daughter this evening.

CRUEL ENFORCEMENT OF A SCHOOL LAW.

A Poor Widow at Shelbyville, Ill., Sent to Jail on a Test Case.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 6.—The Compulsory School law was put to the test here today, and Mrs. Jane Axford, who kept her boy at home because she is so poor that he has to assist in earning the living, is in jail. Five dollars and costs was the penalty attached, and the poor woman, unable to pay, was put into prison.

PAUNCEFOTE TO BE ASSISTED BY TUPPER.

The Canadian Minister of Marine to Take Part in Fishery Negotiations.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 6.—It is rumored that Sir Charles Tupper will shortly cross the ocean again, and that he will be authorized by the British Government to assist Sir Julian Pauncefote in the fishery negotiations at Washington.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Judge Thomas A. Edwards of Weston, W. Va., editor of the Weston *Democrat*, was buried yesterday.

At Cayuga, Ont., yesterday, an east-bound train on the Michigan Central ran into the rear end of another extra east-bound freight on the Grand River bridge, and seven empty coal-cars, two flats, and the caboose tumbled into the river, twenty feet below. The trainmen escaped.

CLARK AND MAMER.

They Will Likely Succeed Seeberger and Stone.

PLACES WILL SOON BE FILLED.

The President Will Probably Take Action Within Forty-eight Hours.

MR. CLARK'S FRIENDS AT WORK.

They Have Apparently Convinced the President of His Fitness.

WHAT THE CHICAGO POLITICIANS SAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—There are reasons for believing tonight that some Chicago appointments will be made within the next forty-eight hours. John M. Clark seems to be fixed upon for Collector of Customs. The President has been going carefully over the results of inquiries set on foot to ascertain how Mr. Clark's nomination would be received, and the responses have been so favorable that he has been the only one of the several business-men recently suggested whose qualifications have been under discussion for the last two or three days. A good deal of volunteer work has been done in Mr. Clark's behalf, and some of his friends who are now in Washington have exerted themselves to see that no opposition is developed by the Congressmen who have felt bound to support other candidates.

The President, while seeking to avoid antagonizing the Senators and Representatives, is still proceeding on the theory with which he started out, that the customs collectorship is a Presidential office and one in which the Executive shall have at least as much of asay as the Congressmen. Senator Cullom has not been at the White House since last week, and as Senator Farwell only got in tonight there has been no chance for an exchange of Senatorial views. Col. Ab. Taylor is still confident that W. J. Campbell is in the race, but it is the same sort of confidence with which he clung to Col. Babcock for Marshal.

The talk about Internal Revenue Collector is not quite so positive, though Chris Mamer's friends see a good many signs which lead them to believe that he is slated along with Mr. Clark. Representative Mason went up to the White House today and reiterated to the President his indorsement of Mamer. "Loosh" Crooker's friends have been cast down by the statement given out with some appearance of authority that even if Mamer is not appointed the President will not go outside Chicago, and possibly not outside the Third Congressional District, to find a man. The friends of Edward Rutz and Philip Maas have been active for a week past in urging their claims. A dozen other candidates have come forward, all on the theory that Mamer is out of the race. This multiplicity of candidates is said to be one of the causes which is impelling the President to appoint Mamer. If he has to take up a new list Collector Stone may be left in charge of the Internal Revenue Office for another nine months.

The Sub-Treasurer and Appraiser continue contingent on the other offices, but a drift seems to be setting in again towards Mr. Neff. The Pension Agency is not under discussion at all, and there seems to be no disposition to encourage seekers after Mrs. Mulligan's position at present.

CLARK AND MAMER HAVE THE CALL.

Chicago Republicans Confident They Will Succeed Seeberger and Stone.

Among Republicans around town yesterday the opinion seemed to prevail that President Harrison had at last made up his mind to appoint the successors of Collector Seeberger and Collector Stone. It was predicted that the appointments would be made this week, and that John M. Clark would be Collector Seeberger's successor, while Mr. Stone would be succeeded by ex-Senator Mamer.

It has been stated that President Harrison sent a personal friend to interview some of the business-men and leading Republican politicians as to the best men for the two places. A hastily convened meeting of the business-men who are Republicans was held at a private house in consequence of the President's action. At this meeting the names of three men were selected for the position of Collector of the Port. The names were those of Graeme Stewart, John M. Clark, and A. C. Bartlett. Mr. Stewart, it is said, when he heard his name was mentioned, declined because he was an importer and therefore ineligible. At the same time he said that on account of his business relations he could not afford to accept the office even if he were eligible. He at once pronounced in favor of John M. Clark. So did Mr. Bartlett, who was also ineligible because he is an importer. Friends of Mr. Stewart and Mr. Bartlett have written to Washington in behalf of Mr. Clark. Ferd Peck and S. W. Allerton, who were also mentioned as candidates for the place, have, it is reported, also written in favor of Clark.

Many leading merchants have indorsed him, and there has not been a word said against him by anybody. If Senator Farwell had indorsed him his nomination would have been made three weeks ago. Senator Farwell, however, stuck to ex-Senator Campbell. Hence the delay. Last week, it is reported, a gentleman close to Farwell suggested the name of ex-Congressman Dunham. It is understood Senator Farwell, while not withdrawing the name of Campbell, has intimated he would not oppose Mr. Clark's confirmation in the Senate.

Mr. Clark himself talked freely about the whole matter yesterday. He said:

"I understand Graeme Stewart, A. C. Bartlett, Mr. Allerton, and other gentlemen have taken an active part in urging me for the position of Collector of the Port. The three names submitted to the President by a number of Chicago business-men for this place were Graeme Stewart, A. C. Bartlett, and John M. Clark. Of course Mr. Clark feels flattered. I think a day or two will determine the whole thing."

The politicians who discussed the matter are sure if Mr. Clark is named for Collector of the Port Mr. Mamer will be named for Collector of Internal Revenue. They say: "The President will name Clark to satisfy the business-men and Mamer to satisfy the politicians, for it is admitted that Mamer is one of the most popular men in Chicago among the politicians. Congressman Mason has stuck to Mamer through thick and thin, and as the President likes Mason Mamer's appointment is looked upon as assured. Should Mamer not be appointed Philip Maas may be the next choice. But Maas' friends are also the friends of Mamer."

Franz Amberg, the City Clerk, says: "Mr. Maas is my personal friend, but both he and I will be satisfied with Mamer's appointment. We will not only be satisfied, but well pleased. I never urged Mr. Maas except as second choice. Mr. Mason understands that quite well."

Should the appointments of Clark and Mamer be not sent in this week there will be general disappointment among the Republicans here.

HEAVY RAINS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Much Damage Done by Washouts—Low Stage of the Mississippi.

ALTON, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The heaviest rain-storm for thirty years visited this locality last night. The rain came down in sheets nearly all night. Much damage has been done by washouts. All local streams are over the banks, and the Mississippi has risen five feet. The "cut off" on the Chicago & Alton was washed out, and trains delayed.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—There has been a continuous fall of rain here for twenty-four hours, and measurement shows that so much water has not fallen since 1875. All streams are out of their banks and much damage is being done. Much stock has been drowned. White River is now higher than for fifteen years, and rising at the rate of two inches an hour. The water spreads from hill to hill, and is destroying a great amount of property. The Indianapolis & Vincennes road is flooded for many miles. As yet the Monon track is clear.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The Mississippi remains at yesterday's low stage. The channel is clear, but for several rods from the shore out the ice is running. Yesterday an employé of the water works put on hip boots and waded across the river. He found in the deepest place less than three feet of water. Chickens feed on the river beds over which steamboats run at ordinary low stages.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The change in the weather which took place between yesterday afternoon and this morning was one of the most remarkable ever known here, the temperature falling 48° in about fifteen hours. A drizzling rain fell all day yesterday, the thermometer in the afternoon registering 60° above zero. About 8 o'clock in the evening the weather suddenly turned cold, and the rain turned to sleet. This morning everything was coated with ice and the thermometer stood at 12° above zero. It did not get above 16° during the day. The river is lower than it has ever been known at this point, and the prospects are that it will be frozen over by morning.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The first blizzard of the season struck this section last night and continued all day. Tonight a heavy snow is falling. Reports from Kansas show that the storm extends throughout that State. Fears are entertained by railway-men that a train blockade will occur. The wind blows from the north and the snow is drifting badly.

EMPORIA, Kas., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—A blizzard started in here yesterday noon, the mercury falling fifty-two degrees in a few hours. The weather has continued to grow colder ever since with furious north and west winds and hail and snow most of the time. Railroad men predict that all trains will be blockaded before morning.

"There is no cold weather in sight just yet," said Sergt. Frankenfeld of the signal service last night, "but things are running so irregularly it is not quite safe to say there won't be any. The way the map looks tonight, however, it is not likely there will be any great change tomorrow. It will be a trifle—perhaps a good deal warmer. It will not, however, be warm enough to rain, and it is improbable there will be any snow, either." At 7 o'clock last night the thermometer registered 22°, which was the coldest of the day up to that hour.

SUPREME COURT LADIES RECEIVE.

Many Callers at the Residence of the Chief Justice—The Costumes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Calling was generally observed this afternoon upon the ladies of the Supreme Court, who were receiving, with the exception of Justice Bradley's family, who are in mourning, and Mrs. Brewer, whose husband succeeds the late Stanley Matthews. Mrs. Brewer was not at home to callers, as for the present her time is pretty well taken up in making such official calls as devolve upon her in accordance with the recognized code of etiquette. The largest reception of the afternoon was that at the residence of the Chief Justice, where, in addition to the usual number of callers, nearly every one of the large company present on the occasion of the reception Friday evening at Miss Mildred Fuller's début called to make their party call. Mrs. Fuller's gown was a becoming one of stone-gray faille and brocade with a small puff of pink crêpe lisse finishing the sleeve at the cuff and a tiny line of the same showing down the front of the vest. Miss Mildred Fuller stood next her mother and wore a close-fitting gown of white nun's veiling with a fall of lace about the throat and down the front. Miss Grace Fuller stood opposite in a gown of lilac India silk. Miss Woodruff of Auburn, N. Y., and Miss Lucille Wood of Orange, N. J., the guests of the house, were present. The former wore black point d'esprit and the latter Nile green nun's veiling. Tea was served in the library.

EXPLOSION IN A PENNSYLVANIA MINE.

Five Men Rescued as by a Miracle—Another Miner Fatally Injured.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 6.—At the Nottingham mine in Plymouth this evening a terrific explosion of gas occurred. There had been a heavy fall of coal and this forced the gas towards the shaft, but on its way it was ignited by the naked lamps of miners and exploded. The brattice work and timber at once caught fire and burned furiously. Five men were caught between the cave-in and the fire and all manner of exit was cut off. The five imprisoned men were finally brought out uninjured. Thomas Richards, who was in another part of the mine, was severely burned by the explosion and it is feared he cannot recover. Part of the workings of the mine are located under the Susquehanna River, and the miners state that water is oozing through near where the cave-in occurred last week. They fear the river may break into the mine.

WAS IT ANOTHER RUNAWAY MATCH?

A Chicago Couple Married by a Joliet Justice of the Peace.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Justice McSherry, who has recently done quite a business in the way of marrying runaway couples, performed the ceremony today for a pair who were apparently somewhat above the average of his customers. The groom gave his name as John A. Fredericksen of Chicago, aged 28. The bride owned to 25 years, and gave the name of Mrs. Sarah A. Miller of Virginia City, Nev. They came from Chicago on an afternoon train and returned there immediately after the ceremony.

Alice Jackman's Wild Yarn.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Alice Jackman claims that last evening she went to a store a block from home for some fruit; that she was seized by two men, hustled into a covered wagon, and driven to the southern part of the city to Mrs. Brouthers' house, where she was locked up in her old quarters, but escaped, and at 11 p. m. she appeared at Al Spink's house, drenched to the skin, bareheaded, and shoes unbuttoned. Witnesses allege that she was not at the Brouthers house, and her motive for telling the story is unknown.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The Rev. J. W. Caldwell, recently pastor of the Alton (Ill.) M. E. Church, died Sunday at Kane, Ill.

President Harrison has commuted the sentence of Dave Lennon of Wichita, Kas., who was to be hanged Wednesday, to imprisonment for life.

J. Campau, Collector of Customs for the Port of Detroit, appointed under the Cleveland Administration, has sent his resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A plot to liberate William G. Mitchell, who is to be hanged at Kansas City Feb. 7, was frustrated by the police there yesterday. Miss Tillie La Frantz, Mitchell's sweetheart, was the prime mover.

CHICAGO IS STRICKEN

All the Doctors Agree That the Influenza Is Here.

IS IT THE RUSSIAN DISEASE?

Whatever It Is It Has Taken a Strong Hold on the City.

TALKS WITH VARIOUS PHYSICIANS.

The Prevailing Illness Not Fatal Unless Complications Set In.

MANY PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS AFFECTED.

Something is epidemic in Chicago. It may not be influenza. It may not be la grippe. It may not be an importation from Russia or anywhere else. But, whatever it is, it is here.

Men and women are stricken. The men say they are not down from laziness—a mere indisposition to work in view of a good pretense for not working. The women say they are not down simply because they desire to excuse themselves from certain post-holiday social duties, such as the reception of callers, among other things, but they are down.

Everywhere the sneeze is heard. The doctors in Lake View are busy. Those in Hyde Park are ditto. And betwixt and between, from Pullman to Evanston, and from Moreland to the lake, the situation is the same—busy doctors, unnumbered patients.

Even the gripmen on the cable roads, who might have been supposed to stand in as sort of second cousins with the Quixotic comedian, are said to be suffering a severe dockage in their wages on account of the disease, whatever it may be.

Christmas and New-Year's are sufficiently things of the past to escape any charges of responsibility.

Whatever the disease, it is here. Old residents and young had as well make up their minds to this. And it seems to be here to stay for at least a few days longer.

DR. THOMAS TALKS "LA GRIPPE."

"It is the influenza, I have no doubt," said Dr. Homer M. Thomas. "I consider the disease as epidemic, but think the form in which it is exhibited here is not the one that is characteristic of the Russian influenza. The disease here is modified as to severity, intensity, and duration. Strictly speaking, a disease is not epidemic until all of the cases of this one disease are as numerous as all other diseases put together. But the influenza is so general as to be the prevalent form of illness now.

"The commencement of influenza is usually a chill, followed by high fever, heaviness and weight of the extremities, an oppressive feeling about the chest, difficulty in breathing, severe frontal and occipital headache, rapid pulse, with some nausea, and general disturbance of digestion. The usual duration is from three to seven days in an uncomplicated form. The complications which ensue are a catarrhal condition of the bronchial tubes and in exceptional cases pneumonia.

"Those who are engaged in outdoor employment are rather more susceptible to the disease than those whose habits are more sedentary. I think the difference from the Russian influenza is due to the fact that the general history of epidemics is that they travel from east to west and diminish in severity as they get farther away from their starting point.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE DISEASE.

"It is thought by some that an epidemic of this kind is a forerunner of Asiatic cholera, but I don't see anything to sustain that view. I think children are affected by this disease almost as generally as adults. Many cases present severe forms of throat inflammation, especially of the tonsils and pharynx, and where there is a susceptibility to catarrhal and lung affections the disease presents rather exaggerated forms. As yet I have had no deaths from the disease in my practice, but many of the patients suffer severely for a number of days.

"The disease does not appear to spread over the country uniformly. While on a professional visit to Menominee, Mich., two weeks ago I encountered five cases that presented severe symptoms of the disease and before it had become prevalent here. As to the exciting cause of this influenza, it is probably atmospheric, and the specific cause is supposed to be a micro-organism. This, it is thought, is of such a type that, lodging on the mucous surface of the respiratory tracts, it develops others of its type, which in turn propagate themselves so as to produce the constitutional disease. This, however, is theory more than fact. The effort in science at the present day is to find an exciting cause for all diseases in some specific micro-organism. It is pretty generally believed that the bacillus tuberculosis is the cause of consumption, that a specific germ produces yellow-fever, hydrophobia, etc. Hence the assumption that a germ is the exciting cause of the prevailing influenza.

HOW TO TREAT IT.

"I don't think the disease is contagious in the sense that scarlet-fever, yellow-fever, diphtheria, and small-pox are. But it appears to be contagious where individuals susceptible to catarrhal affections are together. The presence of one suffering from the influenza seems to exercise a tendency to the development of the disease among those about him or her.

"As preventive measures these general rules of health should be observed: The bowels should be kept open, the skin clean, moderate exercise taken, undue exposure to the cold avoided, the feet kept dry and warm, the head cool; intoxicants should be avoided, regular hours of rest and exercise observed, and especially should no one give way to mental depression that may come from seeing others have it. In other words, don't be afraid of catching it.

"Many ordinary colds are exaggerated and magnified in the minds of the patients into influenza. At the first premonitions of trouble one should go to bed, take two grains of quinine every four to five hours for twenty-four hours, put hot applications to the feet, and use slightly acidulated drinks. If you don't get rapidly better, send for a doctor."

SAY IT IS THE GENUINE INFLUENZA.

But Is It Epidemic?—There Is Where the Doctors Disagree.

Dr. E. Ingals said: "It is influenza. So far as present developments go it is not serious and is an inconvenience more than anything else, because it makes people weak and prevents them from attending to their duties for a little while. But I hardly think it will be serious beyond the extent that anything is serious that causes so many persons to be ill and gives a good deal of pain and trouble. I have seen no fatality in cases that are clearly influenza. I have seen none in which I felt there was any such danger from it. I don't think it is contagious. The causes are atmospheric."

Dr. Albert Beebe—It is undoubtedly epidemic. It is different from and more widespread than any epidemic I have seen for twenty years. I have seen no evidence of its being contagious, but it is sufficiently prevalent to be epidemic. It is a frequent occurrence that only one in a family is affected. The only influenza that could produce such a widespread effect, as far as I know, would be some electrical disturbance. I don't think anybody knows anything about it. As to the germ theory of this case I don't believe in it. I don't think germs have anything to do with it. Germs could not travel from Europe to America in a few days. That is preposterous. It spread all over the civilized world in two weeks, and that would be impossible in any germ propagation of any kind.

Dr. W. S. Harvey—Up to Saturday Dr. De Wolf and myself—we live at the same hotel—did not think it was epidemic. That evening when we met we both said: "Well, the 'grippe' is here." I think it is contagious. It goes through an entire household after it once takes hold, and as it spreads it seems to become more serious. We have catarrhal influenza here every year, but never with such force as the present epidemic.

Dr. J. A. McDonell—It is not epidemic, it is endemic. It appears in some places, others are free from it. I have many cases of influenza, but only one that had all the symptoms of the Russian disease. It is now in the sixth day and the patient is just able to move about. The most serious cases are where it attacks asthmatic people. I do not think it is contagious. It was brought on by the mild, damp weather. It was worst when we had easterly winds, bringing the moisture from the lake. This cold weather will be a good thing. I see its effects today. There is much less call for quinine at the drug stores today.

VIEWS OF NORTH SIDE PHYSICIANS.

What They Think of the Disease That Has Spread Over Chicago.

Dr. Henrotin said: "Is it epidemic? I've got it myself. I've had over 300 cases—about thirty or forty a day. When I get thirty or forty cases a day all having the same general symptoms I conclude that they are due to some common cause. About 5 per cent have been characterized by intestinal catarrh, with vomiting; about 10 per cent nasal catarrh; and 20 per cent bronchial affections, with coughing. In the latter cases the cough has proved obstinate.

"I have seen only one case that might be called fatal. I was called out to Lake View in consultation in a case of pneumonia, which was said to have developed from the influenza.

"The epidemic in Chicago has so far been nearly restricted to the North Division of the city, but it is beginning to spread on the South Side. There are hardly as many cases just now as there were New-Year's."

Dr. Henry G. Anthony—The opinions expressed to the effect that our epidemic—for we undoubtedly have one—is identical with the one now raging in Europe have been premature, for no medical journals accessible to us up to last week have contained reports on the nature of the European epidemic. The German journals just arrived are silent on the subject, but in *Le Semaine Medicale* I find authoritative reports. To begin at the right place, last March at Beyreuth an epidemic supposed then to be gastric fever was prevalent. It began with a general feeling of malaise, fever, coated tongue, lack of appetite, and followed by severe headache, pains in the back and knees, and vomiting. Then came an eruption of the skin resembling scarlet-fever and in other cases measles. After this disappeared there was an exfoliation of the epidermis such as occurs in scarlet-fever. Fully one-half the population was stricken with it and the suffering was great. The physicians had never seen it before, but by the study of medical literature concluded it was dengue fever, which is indigenous to Syria and the Southern part of the United States.

In the latter part of September the first cases in a northern latitude appeared in St. Petersburg, characterized by running at the nose and head and back aches. Then it appeared in Berlin, the throat symptoms predominating. In Paris it took the form of gastric trouble, with vomiting, running at the nose, and aching head and back.

The question is whether the fever called "la grippe" is not identical with the dengue fever which appeared at Beyreuth. Opinions differ. Prominent authorities believe it is the same, and that "la grippe" is the disease as it appears in Northern latitudes. I have seen cases here in all three of the forms mentioned as it appeared in Europe except eruption of the skin. The greatest prostration follows the dengue fever, and this symptom has also appeared here in many cases.

HAS SEEN ALL FORMS.

Dr. Isham—There is undoubtedly an epidemic of influenza in Chicago. I have a great many cases. But it is mild in form. I have several medical works on influenza in which its several forms are described by the many medical authorities of many successive ages. I have seen all three forms of it during the present epidemic. Here is a rare book on the subject, the "Annals of Influenza from 1510 to 1837." It contains a letter from Dr. Warren, who fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. The letter tells of an epidemic of influenza in the United States in 1789, just 100 years ago, and mentions that George Washington was just recovering from a severe attack of it.

I have in this other book a chronology of influenza epidemics from 1107 to 1875. It has appeared in the United States in epidemic form in 1815, 1816, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1832, 1843, 1873, and in the winters of '74-'75, when it was epidemic in Texas, New York, South Carolina, Ohio, and Iowa. I believe there has been one outbreak in this country since then. So you see it is not a new thing, not new enough to account for its becoming a "fad."

WILL IT INCREASE IN SEVERITY?

Dr. Andrews Thinks It Will—What Other South-Side Doctors Say.

Dr. Wyllys Andrews of No. 6 Sixteenth street said: "There's an epidemic of something, that's sure, and I believe that it is the genuine Russian influenza. It is mild now, but wait a week or so. I think it is going to increase in violence. We've had it before, and from the descriptions of it in the medical works I think it is the genuine article that we have now. But, whether it's the influenza or not, we have an epidemic of something. Why there were twenty-five people sick at the Leland Hotel alone last week, and there are any number in this neighborhood who are afflicted. There's one peculiar feature about it, though. It seems to affect the stomach, and I never heard of that before in such cases. I see that the Health Department claims that we haven't the influenza, but it has no means of information on that subject. It gets reports only on deaths and contagious diseases. I believe we've got it and got the genuine thing—in a mild form at present."

Dr. Hollister—I think "la grippe" is a misnomer. As I understand it that is a mild sort of a cold prevalent in France at times, and doesn't even call for the services of a physician. If you ask me whether we have the Russian influenza I would say: In my opinion, no; but we certainly have an epidemic of some peculiar, acute disease. I have seen no case, however, that could result fatally unless complicated with some other trouble. It is an epidemic, though. I know one family here where four members came down in one day. It lasts for from three to five days generally.

HYDE PARK IS LIKEWISE SUFFERING

All the Doctors Out That Way Have Their Hands Full.

Said Dr. Morris of Hyde Park: "I think there is an epidemic of malaria. At any rate treatment for that relieves the prevailing trouble within forty-eight hours. I do not think it is influenza, but whatever it is it has given me a good deal of trouble to get around and see all my patients. I know of one family where there are six members down with it, but I have found that they all pick up under treatment for malaria, and that's what I think it is."

Dr. Gorceau, Hyde Park—It is an influenza. I've got it myself. I won't say that it is the Russian influenza, though. Still it is certainly an epidemic. I have had a number of patients afflicted with it. The last is myself.

ALL THE HOTELS HAVE SOMETHING.

Sneezing Heard Throughout Corridor and Rotunda—Talks with Clerks.

The influenza has its paws on the hotels of this town. It may not be the Russian, the French, or the English variety. It may be a plain Chicago product, but it is influenza, and it is spreading. The clerks at the Grand Pacific say it hasn't invaded that house, but a Chicago hotel clerk could spot the fifteen ball for Sherherazade. Besides, the evidence of the corridors is against them.

Every man one sees lolling around on the plush sofas says he has the "grip." Every bell boy one meets in the hallways is bearing a box of three-grain quinine capsules and a package of antipyrine. The bartenders say they use 400 grains of quinine a day. Bailey Dawson, who is so regular a visitor that he may be counted a guest, declares that he has a vicious attack of it. A man standing outside the open door of Room 44, where the Chicago Medical Society met last night, could not catch more than an occasional word of the learned lecture because of the incessant sneezing of the slim attendance of doctors.

At the Leland the clerks admitted that a great many cases of some kind of catarrhal affliction existed. Sig. Tamagno's sickness is believed to have been the first case of the disease in the hotel.

Near by at the Richelieu there are many cases of the "something." Frank Brobst of the Palmer says his hotel is almost free from the disease.

"Nearly everybody was down with it a few weeks ago," he explained, "but the epidemic appears to have run its course here." Just the same, there was a deal of unexplainable sneezing through the house last night.

The Tremont and the Sherman are both touched, and the smaller hotels all have their share.

IT IS WORSE THAN A NEW MAYOR.

The Police Department Demoralized by the Prevailing Disease—Firemen All Right.

"La grippe" is playing sad havoc with the members of the police force. The sick lists on the reports from the various stations are almost double their usual length, and only two districts in the city report all their men on duty. In addition to those laid off, a large proportion of the patrolmen who report for duty are suffering from the disagreeable affection.

In one station alone—Harrison street—there are fourteen invalids, while at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station there are ten well defined cases of influenza. The Hinman Street Station yesterday sent in a list of ten who were laid up for repairs, and those on the Twenty-second street list number nine.

At the Central Station the epidemic does not seem to have taken so firm a hold, although one or two members of the stalwart day squad have been detected giving vent to a gentle sneeze behind their handkerchiefs. Officer McMahon and Sergt. Dutton are the only ones who have really suffered. The latter has been laid up for several days with "pains in his neck, aches in his bones, and knots in his legs," as Lieut. Ross expressed it.

Up in the detective department four men have been ill: Hartman, O'Brien, Joe Leonard, and Andy Rohan. "O'Brien," said Lieut. Elliott, "came down and reported for duty yesterday, but he looked so bad and talked so wildly that I thought he was a trifle 'out of his head,' and sent him home, telling him to stay there until he was entirely well."

In the office of Marshal Swenie, Chief of the Fire Department, the reports as to the condition of the men were rather favorable than otherwise. The fact that the firemen have not been so exposed to the recent trying weather as the policemen will perhaps account for the different conditions in the two departments.

Fifty employés of the Post-Office are confined to their homes with la grippe. Superintendent of Mails Montgomery resumed work yesterday.

STREET-CAR MEN ILL.

The drivers and conductors on all the South Side car lines are suffering more or less with the influenza. At the office at State and Twentieth streets it was ascertained that there was about 10 per cent more sickness than usual among the men. While the full quota of cars are running on all the lines, excepting six or seven on State street, the reserve force of men has been pretty well exhausted. Indeed, at the Cottage Grove avenue barn on Thirty-ninth street, out of forty-eight extra men only 8 reported for duty yesterday morning.

On the Archer avenue line there are about twenty extra men, all of whom have been given cars, and the men say that they can get laid off now only in cases of extreme necessity. One man has been laid off two weeks, during which time he has lost twenty-five pounds of flesh. Another is so stiff in his joints that he can hardly walk.

On State street the sick list numbers twenty-eight at the Sixty-first street barn and thirty-two at the Thirty-ninth street barn.

The influenza has taken hold of Lake. The Rev. Father Dorney and the Rev. Father McGuire are both laid up with it. Both of them are quite ill. Dr. Parsons, who has had a number of influenza cases, thinks that few of the cases so far reported in Lake are genuine Russian influenza. He says the epidemic prevalent now is nothing but sporadic catarrh, but thinks possibly it may be the precursor of an epidemic of genuine "grippe."

WASHINGTON HAS BEEN INVADED.

Secretary Windom, Public Printer Palmer, and Others Among the Victims.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Private Secretary Halford has the grip. At noon today he began sneezing in an explosive, uproarious sort of way that alarmed all the executive clerks and brought the colored messenger into his room. It does not promise to be a severe attack, however, although Mr. Halford's eyes are swimming in tears most of the time. Secretary Windom did not appear at the Treasury Department this morning, and soon sent down word that he would not come until it was time to sign the evening's mail. He has a slight touch of la grippe and thinks it best to remain indoors as much as possible. There was a small attendance in the House today and quite a number of those present had coughs and sneezes. Most of the absenteeism is charged to the grippe. A large number of the members have it, or have had it, or have some of the members of their family down with it. Chief Clerk Lee of the State Department is quite seriously ill with the influenza. Public Printer Palmer and Mrs. Palmer have had an attack of la grippe—the latter quite seriously—but both are improving. There are twenty-one clerks in the city post-office absent from their desks today with the grippe and fifteen carriers failed to report for duty this morning. It is officially reported today that several persons have died of pneumonia caused by influenza.

Mr. John Sweeney, a well-known contractor, died at his residence yesterday about noon of acute pneumonia of a duration of less than thirty-six hours. Dr. McArdle, the attending physician, attributes the death to the grippe. Mr. Sweeney was taken with a severe cold Friday evening. He complained of pains in the head and was suffering from fits of sneezing accompanied with exhaustion. Saturday morning he was really ill and continued to sink until the time of his death yesterday.

ONE-FIFTH OF INDIANAPOLIS TAKEN.

Business in Most Lines Suffering—New Victims Elsewhere.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The health officers of Indianapolis estimate that one-fifth of the population of the city is ill with the influenza, and in consequence business in some lines is suffering. More than half of the post-office employés were unable to report for duty today, and so many printers are ill that publishers have difficulty in getting out their papers. Among mercantile houses fully one-half of both employers and employés were reported suffering from the disease. The attendance at the public schools has also greatly diminished. Thus far there has been only one death attributed directly to the disease.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The vital statistics for the twenty-four hours ended at noon today show the number of deaths to be 146, a decrease of nearly 100 as compared with the previous twenty-four hours. The principal causes of death were: Pneumonia, 31; phthisis, 28; bronchitis, 15. It is believed that the worst of the influenza epidemic is over.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—At Amsterdam there are 2,000 cases of la grippe. At Fort Plain 500 persons are ill from the disease, including Dr. Burnett. At Canajoharie there are 300 sufferers, including United States Commissioner Van Steenburgh and Henry Joy. The latter is seriously ill. Several hundred cases have been reported at Fonda, Fultonville, and St. Johnsville, and one death has occurred at Tribe's Hill.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Jan. 6.—"La grippe" has broken out here. Over a hundred cases are reported, principally among railroad employés.

CORNWALL, Ont., Jan. 6.—There are 800 cases of influenza here.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 6.—Two hundred and thirty-one policemen of this city are sick with the grip. The force is seriously crippled. Three deaths due to the malady are reported today. One hundred and sixty-two deaths of pulmonary difficulties were reported last week.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 6.—The influenza has made its appearance here. There is no interruption of communication between the American squadron of evolution and the shore.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The Countess Fleury is dead from influenza. All the patients along the Riviera are recovering. Mary Anderson is getting well. Improvement is attributed to the advantageous change in the weather. President Carnot has entirely recovered from his attack of influenza and has resumed the holding of receptions.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The number of cases of influenza reported in this city is constantly increasing. A number of the employés in the postal and telegraph service at Belfast are suffering from the influenza. The disease has also attacked many of the college students and professors.

A cable dispatch states Spain's King is feverish, though in no danger. Maria Theresa of Spain is ill of influenza.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The Dowager Empress Augusta is making favorable progress and her complete recovery is confidently expected. It was intended to summon a Viennese specialist, but in view of the patient's improved condition the idea has been abandoned.

GROVER IS NOT FOR CAL.

ONE OF MR. BRICE'S CLAIMS SHOWN TO BE GROUNDLESS.

Ex-President Cleveland Writes a Letter Denying That He Favors the Rainbow-Chaser for Senator—How the Battle Is Raging in Columbus—The Political Outlook in Iowa—Status of the Fight Against the Bennett Bill in Wisconsin—Other Political News.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Grover Cleveland has expressed himself regarding the Senatorial contest here, and his utterances are anything but comforting to the Brice contingent. All during the campaign Brice's friends have claimed Mr. Cleveland's support for their candidate, and have even gone to the extent of giving utterance of Mr. Cleveland's expressions of hope for Mr. Brice's success. The argument has been used for all there is in it, and the Democrats in the State were given to understand Mr. Cleveland would in case of his nomination and reëlection to the Presidency in 1892 take good care of every one who voted for Brice at this critical time. Brice's prominence as a Senator and as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee was also harped upon, and any number of offices were parceled out among the statesmen with as much assurance as if the Democrats were in power in the National Administration.

Some weeks ago James B. Townsend, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee from New York City, wrote a letter to Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland and in it he took occasion to inform Mr. Kline that ex-President Cleveland was greatly interested in Mr. Brice's election to the Senate, and would be pleased if that result was accomplished. Mr. Kline had his doubts about Mr. Cleveland's burning anxiety for Mr. Brice's political welfare.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Today there appeared in Columbus a letter from Grover Cleveland, which is the exclusive property of THE TRIBUNE and the New York *World*. It is written on the engraved letter-head of the legal firm of which Mr. Cleveland is a member. Mr. Cleveland did not dictate the letter, but every line of it is in his own fountain chirography. The following is a copy of it:

> NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1889.—My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 26th is received. I should have been surprised by its tenor if I had not before its receipt had an intimation of its subject matter. I restrain as much as possible the feeling almost of resentment produced by the accusation that I had interfered or claim to interfere with or in any way influence the action of the Democracy in Ohio in the matter of United States Senator. It amounts to an impeachment of my common sense, and is as foreign to my nature as possible. It is in every sense false, and I am almost ashamed to feel that there should be any necessity of putting in such a denial. If you have any curiosity to know how I do feel on this question I have no hesitation in saying that my conviction is that the Democratic Representatives in the Legislature of Ohio will be abundantly able to settle the question, and any outside interference should be properly resented.
>
> Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.
>
> Postscript—I not only never dreamed of interfering in this matter of the Senatorship from Ohio, but I have never been asked to interfere in any way whatever by any party.

The letter inferentially administers a mild reproof to the gentleman to whom it was addressed for venturing to ask Grover whether he would condescend to put a finger in the dirty pie of the Senatorial action now in progress here. Brice's people will not feel happy about this Cleveland letter when they hear of its existence. They even talked to one of the most prominent Senatorial candidates recently and offered him as an inducement for his withdrawal from this contest nothing more nor less than a seat in the Cabinet, and the promise was made with as much assurance as if it only contemplated the title to a couple of hundred dollars. As a sequence to the Cabinet position the gentleman was told that he would be recompensed for the considerable sums in which his pocketbook had been repleted to keep up his end of the campaign.

POOLING THEIR ISSUES.

There has been a little change in the current of talk today indicative of a desire among the anti-Brice people to pool their issues and wage common war against him. The candidates are discussing the best means to accomplish this result, and combination is within the possibilities, although it comes late in the game. A careful canvass of the Democratic legislators was made today with a view of obtaining expressions as to their first choice. This is the result: Total members, 77; Brice, 17; Thomas, 10; McMahon, 8; Baker, 6; Seney, 3; Geddes, 3; Warwick, 3; non-commital, 27. These figures are not satisfactory to any of the candidates, who with one accord claim more votes than have been accredited to them.

Brice says he has enough to nominate on the second ballot. He hasn't gotten them yet, although they are in sight and to be had, but not for the mere asking. Thomas says he has twenty votes, and McMahon won't compromise on anything less than fifteen. Charley Baker has seven votes, at least so he says, and Seney six. There is little or no change in the situation since yesterday. Brice is well in the lead of his competitors and will probably continue so. His lieutenants and managers are a little nervous tonight, and Mr. Brice himself has by his excited, lively manner clearly shown that he does not regard the battle as his by any manner of means. He is working as he has never done before, and realizes the fact that it is now or never with him.

ORGANIZING THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Legislature today the caucus nominees were selected as officers, the members sworn in, and in the afternoon the message of Gov. Foraker was read. There was no business of consequence transacted further than the presentation of a resolution in respect to the memory of the late Minister Pendleton.

In his message to the Legislature Gov. Foraker, after referring to the satisfactory progress made during the last four years, says:

> With the exception of the quickly suppressed White Cap outbreak, there has been during the whole four years that have since passed scarcely a manifestation of a riotous or lawless disposition anywhere within the State. With the exception of the strikes in May, 1886, there have been no disturbances or troubles of any moment among the laboring classes. Not a drop of blood has been shed during all this time to preserve peace, order, and the observation of law. Instead of general stagnation we have general prosperity, and no people ever enjoyed a higher degree of happiness and contentment.
>
> The liquor traffic has been justly made to bear a portion of the burdens of taxation for both State and local purposes and other measures of a wise and just character have been enacted, whereby new sources of revenue have been created, and our income has been made once more greater than our expenditures, while at the same time the rate of direct taxation for State purposes has been reduced to the lowest point known to this generation.
>
> The City of Cincinnati has been rescued. While its government is not theoretically in some particulars what has been recommended, or what appears to be approved by the most enlightened thought of the day, yet measured by practical results Cincinnati is today one of the best governed cities in America. No city has a better police force or a more economical or successful administration of public affairs, and as to the matter of elections they are so celebrated for their quiet, orderly character and satisfactory results that they are the pride and boast of the whole community. This is due directly to the enactment of a registration law and the enforcement of it by a non-partisan board. The same law, with but slight change, has been extended to all cities of the State having a population of not less than 9,000 at the last Federal census, and so far as all decent, honest, and well-meaning citizens are concerned, like satisfaction and like good results have been experienced in each place where it has been tried.
>
> So far as our election laws are concerned they will be improved by making the provisions of the act of April 15, 1889, "to provide for distributors of ballots, the printing of ballots, and the distribution thereof at polling-places," now applicable to only the City of Cleveland, applicable to all the cities of the State having Boards of Elections. The numerous ticket-holders that stand about the polling-places in the cities election days to annoy the voters should be abolished. With this improvement the system we already have will prove better, because simpler, more economical, and more American than any other that has been or is likely to be proposed.
>
> HOME RULE.
>
> The laws creating the several boards that have been provided for the various cities require the appointment of the members and the clerk for each by the Governor. This was deemed necessary by the Legislature at the time, but it was contrary to my judgment then, and experience has but strengthened this conviction.
>
> It is true the people of the whole State are interested in having fair and honest elections in each city, and have a right therefore to demand, where that may appear necessary, that the Executive head and representative of the whole people shall appoint those who are to conduct the voting and make the returns, and those who are to control the constabulary force upon which election officers must depend for protection in a fearless discharge of their duties, but, as a general rule, the better policy is to lodge this power of appointment with the immediate head of the municipality to be affected. The newspapers have recently been discussing this subject to some extent, and, among other propositions advanced, is one to confer the exercise of this authority for Cincinnati on the Police Judge of that city. So far as personal fitness may be concerned that official is doubtless well qualified for the discharge of such a trust. Nevertheless, it should not be imposed upon him. It is a duty that is essentially executive in its character. There is nothing in it of a judicial nature. It is clearly an executive duty that rightly belongs to the Mayor. This view is not now expressed by me for the first time. Neither is it expressed now because my successor differs from me in politics, while the Mayor of Cincinnati agrees with me in that respect.
>
> During the recent political canvass the Governor-elect made opposition to the idea of having these appointments made by the Governor a distinct feature of his addresses. Although no one joined issue with him in that respect, yet it is fair to presume that the electors of the State intended by their verdict to give their approval to that, as well as other propositions. This is a reinforcement that should not be disregarded of the recommendations above quoted, and you should not hesitate to transfer this power of appointments to the respective cities by giving it to the Mayor, to whom it properly belongs.
>
> FINANCES.
>
> After paying all demands upon the school fund there remains a balance to its credit for the past year of $114,255.54. The future of this fund depends, as does that of the general revenue fund, upon the action of the General Assembly in making appropriations to be paid from it. It is sufficient, therefore, to say that its receipts at the present rate of taxation on its account will be ample to pay the usual appropriation and leave a net cash balance of not less than $100,000 at the close of the present year.
>
> The sinking fund is also in a healthy condition. The balance to its credit Nov. 16, 1889, was $245,040.45. Heretofore, for many years, the rate of taxation for this fund has been five-tenths of one mill, but the last General Assembly reduced this rate to three-tenths of one mill. At this reduced rate the receipts for this year from taxation will be $526,200.
>
> The public institutions of the State are in a satisfactory condition. It would be pleasant to refer to each, and give a detailed account of the work it has accomplished and the promise it affords for the future, but all this is set forth more fully than it could be repeated here in their respective reports, to which you are respectfully referred.
>
> A residence should be provided for the Governor. Columbus is constantly growing in population, and property is rapidly increasing in value. The cost of a house will be less now than at any time in the future. For this reason, as well as because of other obvious and important considerations, this recommendation, often heretofore made without avail, should be no longer disregarded. Respectfully submitted,
>
> J. B. FORAKER, Governor.

BOOKWALTER'S WITHDRAWAL.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—John W. Bookwalter, mentioned as a Senatorial candidate, made a letter public tonight in which he withdraws from the contest. In the missive he virtually opposes the election of millionaires to the Senate.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN IOWA.

A Candidate Withdraws—Organization of the House—Allison's Prospects.

WATERLOO, Ia., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—It is going to be a trifle easier than anticipated for Gov. Boies to fill the position of oil inspector, as Moses Ricker of this city, who was one of the leading candidates for the position, has just notified the other applicants that he has withdrawn from the field. This, it is thought, assures the position to Chairman Dunn of the State Central Committee. Thus the best office in the gift of the new Governor will go to Dubuque.

It is believed certain that a compromise will be speedily reached in the matter of the organization of the House. The Republicans will get the Speaker, while the committees will be divided between the two parties in a way that will be satisfactory to all. The plan includes the selection of J. W. Luke of Franklin County as Speaker. Mr. Luke was in the last General Assembly, and was a conservative and popular member of the House. The Allison men are still sanguine that there is no possible show for the Senator's defeat, and they claim that he will receive the support of all the Republican members of the General Assembly, and that if necessary one Democratic member of the House will also vote for him.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Members of the Legislature are coming in rather slowly. Senator Mack of Storm Lake has come, so has Senator Finn of Taylor County, and Representatives Blythe of Cerro Gordo and Head of Greene are here. The latter, however, has an attack of the "grippe" and is in no mood to talk politics. The prospect for Allison's reëlection grows more assured every day. The opposition make a terrific noise, but when they are seen the multitude shrinks to a handfull. The truth is that a candidate for the Senate has seldom come to a Legislature with his party so unitedly for him as Allison. The leaders of the Republican party are for him, so are the rank and file. Every Republican paper in the State is for him, and with such backing there isn't much ground to claim that Iowa is going back on Allison.

The Democrats are now talking of candidates of their own. They have on the list John F. Duncombe of Fort Dodge, ex-Congressman Pusey of Council Bluffs, M. M. Ham of Dubuque, and Fred W. Lehmann of this city. Some one of the four will probably receive the complimentary nomination of the Democrats.

OPPOSING THE BENNETT LAW.

Why the Germans of Wisconsin Are Fighting the Educational Measure.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The Bennett law was passed by the last Legislature and relates to education. Its chief provision is contained in the section which declares that every parent or other person having under his control a child between the ages of 7 and 14 years shall annually cause such child to attend some public or private school in the city, town, or district in which he lives for a period of not less than twelve weeks in each year. Allied to this compulsory feature of the law is a clause stating that no school shall be regarded as a school under this act unless there shall be taught therein as part of the elementary education of children reading, writing, arithmetic, and United States history in the English language.

This latter clause is the one that has raised the opposition among the foreigners, more especially the German Lutherans, who profess to regard it as a menace to their parochial schools.

The opponents of the bill have directed their attacks against Gov. Hoard, and, as a matter of course, the opposite political party, and the opponents of the Governor have taken the matter up and are making the most of it as a weapon to defeat him at the next election. Gov. Hoard sticks to the law and upholds it as being what is right. Public sentiment, too, generally favors the law. Many letters have been received, even from Germans, who unqualifiedly favor the law. One of these letters is written in the German language. The writer deplores the fact that, notwithstanding he came here when a child, he is yet unable to read or write the English language, and prays that some measure may be enforced to give his children an opportunity to acquire the language of the country.

Husted Chosen Speaker at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—James W. Husted was tonight named by the Republican Assembly caucus for Speaker. It will be his sixth term, and he will thus have been Speaker a greater number of times than any predecessor. J. Sloat Fassett was chosen President of the Senate by the Republicans.

GEN. BOULANGER'S LATEST SCHEME.

He Hopes to Get Control of the Municipal Government of Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Upon the reassembling of the Chamber of Deputies M. Chautemps, Radical Republican and formerly President of the Paris Municipal Council, moved the reorganization of the police of the Prefecture of the Seine. The motion is important for its relation to an old dispute between the Central Government and the authorities of the City of Paris. The Municipal Government of the city, as the body directly representing the people of the city, claims that it should have control of the police of the city, and that in so far as this control is taken from it it is deprived of self-government, but the General Government claims that Paris as the Capital of France and as the seat of government cannot be left in the hands of local authority. The quarrel on this point helped to give passion to the battle of the Commune. It will appear, therefore, that Chautemps' proposition for the reform of the police covers the project of putting it into the hands of the city authorities.

The Boulangists are concentrating their political efforts in Paris. Boulanger, it is said, will contest the Eighteenth Arrondissement. The latest phase of the Boulangist conspiracy is consequently that the Municipal Government shall control the police and Boulanger shall control the Municipal Government.

HONORING A JUST JUDGE.

ACTION ON THE DEATH OF JOSHUA C. KNICKERBOCKER.

The Council Adopts Resolutions and Will Attend the Funeral in a Body—Arrangements for the Services This Afternoon—The County Board Adjourns After Appropriate Action—The Bar Association and Judges Will Attend—Filling the Probate Court Bench.

There were profound words of sorrow and regret expressed at the meeting of the City Council last night over the sudden death of Judge Joshua C. Knickerbocker. After the announcement had been made by Mayor Cregier, the following preamble and resolutions offered by Ald. Hepburn were adopted by a rising vote:

> The City Council of Chicago, sharing in the general sorrow caused by the decease of the lamented Judge Joshua C. Knickerbocker, who, a former member of this Council, in the inscrutable will of Divine Providence, was summoned suddenly to the eternal court, and wishing to place on the records of this body a just testimony and tribute to the public character and services of the deceased, do hereby declare that,
>
> In his character as a citizen and in his qualities and services as a Judge, Joshua C. Knickerbocker richly merited the esteem of the citizens of Chicago, and his memory deserves to be held in grateful remembrance by the community he served so long and faithfully in a situation of high trust and responsibility.
>
> His unblemished character as a man, his usefulness as a citizen, his ability, integrity, and tried capacity and faithfulness as a member of this Council, and as a Judge, extending over long years of labor and duty, his scrupulous regard for individual and public rights, lend an honorable and shining luster to his name and memory.
>
> His death is a great loss to the court over which he presided with so great ability and impartiality and to the city in whose every interest and welfare he always took a leading part and concern.
>
> *Resolved*, That this Council respectfully extends its earnest sympathy to the bereaved relatives in their overwhelming affliction; and further
>
> *Resolved*, That a copy of this memorial be spread upon the records of the Council, and that a suitably engrossed copy of the same be prepared, signed by the Mayor and Clerk, and transmitted to the relatives of the deceased; and be it further
>
> *Resolved*, That the City Council of the City of Chicago attend the funeral in a body and that his Honor the Mayor appoint a committee of five to make the necessary arrangements.

The Mayor appointed Ald. Hepburn, Arthur Dixon, Summerfield, Landon, and Ernst.

A FRIEND'S TRIBUTE.

Ald. Dixon said:

> Mr. President: Death is always sad, but when a friend whom you have known intimately for more than twenty-five years is stricken down in the midst of his public career, in the zenith of his usefulness, it makes it doubly sad. My first acquaintance with the dead man was during the draft meetings in the old First and Second Wards in 1862 and 1863. Then I knew him as Supervisor, next as Alderman from the First Ward from 1865 to 1869, member of the General Assembly, and for many years as Judge of the Probate Court—the most important office in this county. How he acquitted himself in all these positions it is enough for me to say that he discharged these duties in such a manner as to gain universal esteem and respect of all the people as a capable, conscientious public servant. Whatever he undertook to do he threw his whole heart, energy, and strength into it. I believe that it was overwork largely that caused his sudden death. Being long acquainted with him in public life and serving with him in the City Council many years I had the honor of enjoying his friendship, and I take this solemn occasion to say that in the course of my acquaintance with him I never knew a man in whose truth, honesty, integrity, and justice I had greater confidence, or in whom there was a greater desire to promote the public service. A self-made man of sterling independence of principle, during the entire time of my acquaintance with him I never saw the slightest reason for thinking he stated anything which he did not firmly believe to be the fact. I take this opportunity to say from my own personal knowledge that the citizens of Chicago owe more to J. C. Knickerbocker from the time he took part in the public affairs of this city—and especially in the preserving of whatever rights the city has in the Lake-Front and its submerged lands—than any other six in our city, and this is not extravagant language. Chicago has sustained a heavy loss in the death of Judge Knickerbocker.
>
> In conclusion let me apply to him his own words, used when paying a tribute of respect on the occasion of the death of Ald. Stephen Barrett of the Third Ward over twenty-two years ago. He said:
>
> "He has been painstaking and careful; he has been earnest; he has been honest; I believe in all his transactions he has been just, and I believe he will meet the reward of his God in the world to which he has gone."

The committee on funeral arrangemenss met at once and arranged for a meeting of the Aldermen in the Council chamber at 12 noon today, to attend the funeral in a body.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The funeral of the late Judge Knickerbocker will be held at 1 p. m. today at the Second Presbyterian Church, Twentieth street and Michigan avenue. The interment will be at Oakwoods.

Seats will be reserved in the body of the house for the Judges of Cook County and the members of the Calumet, Union League, Tolleston, and Neepenauk Clubs, of which he was a member. It is desirable that on entering the church members of either of these organizations notify the ushers of their membership that they may be properly seated.

The members of the Chicago, Union, and Illinois Clubs are invited by the Calumet Club to assemble at the club-house, Twentieth street and Michigan avenue, and attend the funeral with the members of the Calumet Club.

President Lackner of the Chicago Bar Association has appointed the following members to attend the funeral on behalf of the association:

Richard S. Tuthill,
William C. Goudy,
John S. Cooper,
Edward F. Comstock,
John Humphrey,
George F. Blanke,
Henry W. Leman,
Walter Mattocks,
James Frake,
Henry V. Freeman,
John P. Wilson,
Daniel J. Schuyler,
James Goggin,
Daniel J. Avery,
Nelson Monroe,
Lester L. Bond,
Julius Rosenthal,
Otto C. Butz,
Eugene E. Prussing,
Christian C. Kohlsaat.

The Judges in the State courts signed the following agreement yesterday, and will attend the funeral in a body:

> "We, the undersigned, Judges of the Appellate, Circuit, Superior, County, and Criminal Courts, agree to adjourn our respective courts Jan. 7, 1890, at 11:45 a. m., and meet in the Probate Court at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Judge Knickerbocker."

The bench in the Probate Court room recently occupied by the late Judge has been draped in heavy hangings of black crêpe.

The County Board was notified at its meeting yesterday that seats and carriages would be reserved for its members. A motion to attend in a body was carried and the following, offered by Commissioner Schubert, was adopted by a rising vote, after which the board adjourned:

> "The sudden death of the Hon. Joshua C. Knickerbocker, Judge of the Probate Court of this county, and formerly a member of the Board of Supervisors of Cook County, the legal predecessors of this body, having plunged this community as well as the members of this board into a state of profound grief over his unexpected demise and great sorrow over our common loss and deprivation; it is therefore
>
> "*Resolved*, That this board, out of respect to his memory, do now adjourn, and that as a testimonial to his great and faithful services to this county all the county employés who may desire to attend the funeral Tuesday shall be excused from duty the afternoon of that day.
>
> "*Resolved*, Further, that the members of this board do hereby unanimously bear their official and personal testimony to the greatness of the loss which has befallen this community by simply saying what is known to all, that so faithful and efficient have been the services of the deceased in the responsible office of which he died an incumbent it seems impossible to find one who can adequately fill his place."

The active pall-bearers at the funeral will be:

From the Probate Court—Herman H. Sharenberg, John A. McAvoy, Henry A. Foster, Henry C. Bradley.

From the Sheriff's Office—Charles W. Peters, Henry Spears Jr., James Sheridan, Neil S. Graves.

THE VACANT SEAT.

The question of a successor to Judge Knickerbocker is already being agitated. The dead Judge was serving the last year of his third term of four years each, and it would have expired next December. His death occuring within a year of the expiration of his term a successor to fill out his unexpired term will, under the statute, be appointed by the Governor.

Several lawyers aspire to the appointment, hoping to do as did Judge Collins—become a permanent fixture on the bench after filling out the appointive period satisfactorily. The press of business is greater in the Probate than in any court in the county. Judge Knickerbocker was enabled to keep ahead of the work only by the closest application. Until Gov. Fifer names a successor sombody must transact the urgent business. Clerk Sennott will therefore probably ask the County Board to appropriate a sum sufficient to pay Judge E. H. Gary of Du Page County for sitting on the bench temporarily. The statute authorizes a Judge of one county to sit in the county on probate courts of another, and in his few absences from the bench Judge Knickerbocker paid Judge Gary out of his own pocket. Judge Prendergast can hold Probate Court, having done it for Judge Knickerbocker who often returned the compliment and held Insane Court for him, but Judge Prendergast is busy with the drainage matters.

Funeral of "Dave" Sullivan.

The funeral of Dave Sullivan took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning from the residence of his father, No. 105 Sigel street, and was largely attended by leading ball players. The remains were taken to the Church of the Immaculate Conception and thence to Calvary.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Where Is Susan Bast, Who Started for Carthage, Ill.?—Other Mention.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Miss Susan Bast started from New York for Carthage, Ill., Jan. 2, and has not been heard from since. She comes of a good family, and formerly taught in a private school in Carthage. Latterly she has not been strong mentally.

The American Canal-Diggers.

The steamship Hondo of the Honduras and Central America Line arrived at this port from Greytown yesterday and brought the latest news from the American canal-diggers. The Nicaragua Canal people, it appears, realizing the great magnitude of their enterprise, are proceeding quietly and in a conservative manner, entirely unlike the management of the Panama Canal. The recent change of location of the Atlantic terminus of the canal has solved the problem of Greytown Harbor, which will be made one of the best harbors on the coast, and the breakwater for its protection has already been commenced. The health of the entire party of Americans is satisfactory, and everything that can possibly be done to push the work is done in a steady and thorough manner.

New York's Prospective Water Famine.

Aqueduct Commissioner Scott today criticised as follows the attitude of Public Works Commissioner Gilroy relative to the aqueduct commission and the construction of storage reservoirs. "It is a question," he said, "whether New York is to have a sufficient water supply in 1892. The new aqueduct itself will not increase the supply, which must be obtained from additional storage reservoirs in the Croton water-shed. The answer to the question depends largely upon Mr. Gilroy. If he persists in his present policy of obstruction then we cannot have water."

Armstrong Entitled to a Decree.

In the suit brought by David Armstrong, receiver of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, now defunct, against the Chemical National Bank Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit Court today ordered that the complainant is entitled to a decree. The securities are a million dollars, sent to the defendant by the Fidelity National Bank June 14, 1887, a week before the latter institution closed its doors. The bank retained sufficient of its securities to satisfy its claims, which amounted to $300,000.

Arrested for Arson.

The lives of many people were imperiled at an early hour this morning by a fire that broke out in a saloon owned by Mrs. Alicia Murray at No. 83 Columbia street, Brooklyn. After the fire was put out an investigation revealed abundant evidence that a deliberate attempt to fire the premises had been made, and the Fire Marshal ordered the arrest of Mrs. Murray on a charge of arson despite her protestations of innocence. She is now in jail.

Lackawanna's New Northwestern Route.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road's new route to the Northwest went into operation today, the connecting link between Ludington and Manitowoc on Lake Michigan having been completed. One of the features of the Lackawanna's new line is the tendency to leave Chicago out in the cold so far as Northwestern freight is concerned.

Gould's Offer to the Missouri Pacific.

It was reported today that Jay Gould had made an offer to the directors of the Missouri Pacific to accept new stock at par, in liquidation of the claims he holds against the Missouri Pacific company for money advanced to construct branch lines. These claims are estimated at $8,000,000 and are now paying Mr. Gould interest at 6 per cent.

THREE BROTHERS FAIL FOR $300,000.

R. Deimel & Co., Furniture Manufacturers, Close Their Doors.

Judge Collins yesterday appointed Frank A. Helmer receiver for the furniture manufacturing house of R. Deimel & Co., whose salesrooms are at No. 381 Wabash avenue. Mr. Helmer gave a bond of $100,000. The firm is one of the largest engaged in the manufacture of parlor furniture in the West, and has been considered sound. It is composed of three brothers, Simon, Joseph, and Rudolph Deimel. Simon Deimel has conducted the Eastern branch, with headquarters in New York City, and it was on a bill filed by him in the Circuit Court that the receiver was appointed. Mr. Deimel says that he returned from New York a few days ago and began an inspection of the books and accounts for the last year. He had not been fully informed of the progress of the business and was surprised to discover that the firm had been operating under heavy expense, which, with ill-advised management, had rendered it insolvent. The outstanding obligations were found to be large and an attack by the creditors on the stock in the factory and warehouse seemed imminent. It was agreed by all that the business must be wound up. The total liabilities probably exceed $300,000, while the assets at the most liberal estimate cannot exceed $250,000, and may not reach $200,000. Most of the heavy claims are held by Philadelphia and New York firms, the latter city being especially unfortunate. The assets consist almost entirely of the stock at the Wabash avenue store and the store fixtures. A list of several of the heaviest creditors is as follows: Stroheem & Co., New York, $7,300; J. H. Thorpe & Co., New York, $12,300; Tingue, House & Co., $6,000; George D. Wagner & Co., $11,800; Julius Schmidt & Co., $7,931; Cheney Bros., New York, $10,900; E. S. Jaffrey & Co., New York, $3,350; J. V. Farwell & Co., Chicago, $3,100; Scofield, Mason & Co., Philadelphia, $5,986; Brown, De Turck & Co., Philadelphia, $6,959; Baker, Holt & Yunk, Philadelphia, $5,337; R. H. Chaplin & Co., New York, $7,745; J. J. Dobson, Philadelphia, $5,753; J. L. Solomon, New York, $7,500; E. S. Higgins & Co., New York, $11,300; Jamestown Plush Mill, $7,729; Northwestern Parlor Suit company, Chicago, $10,400; J. B. Ryer & Co., Chicago, $16,700.

Joseph Deimel, the eldest brother and head of the firm, said last evening that the firm had been in existence thirteen years, each of the three brothers owning an equal interest. Their troubles began in 1886, when they lost $40,000 by fire. Expenses had been unusually heavy owing to frequent movings and the rent of an unused factory on Fillmore street. The New York house, with Simon in charge, was started three years ago. They had $40,000 invested in it, and it had been a loss from the first, running $50,000 behind last year owing to mismanagement. He himself had been sick for four months, leaving the firm practically without a head. He and Rudolph wanted to close up the New York house, but Simon would not consent. If he had not applied for a receiver the firm would have pulled through. The liabilities were about $325,000 and the assets about the same. In the hands of a capable receiver they would pay dollar for dollar. The creditors were about 150 in number, mostly in New York and Philadelphia. Rudolph and he would probably try to revive the business.

Henry J. Nagle, dealer in confectionery and manufacturer of ice-cream at No. 175 Twenty-second street, assigned yesterday to F. M. Charlton. The assets are about $5,000, and liabilities $8,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The Lee-Deming Grocery company confessed judgment in the Circuit Court today in favor of Julius Wolff and Hermann Ressing for $68,429 and the Merchants' National Bank for $20,000.

WILL FIND A SOLUTION THIS WEEK.

Hopes That the Drainage Law Will Get Before the Supreme Court in March.

At the invitation of Election Commissioner Gregory two of the Democratic Drainage Commissioners-elect met in the office of Election Commissioner Gregory to discuss with that gentleman the steps that should be taken to test the validity of the law. Not one of the Citizens' Commissioners attended. "The conference was desirable," said Commissioner Gregory at its close, "as the Election Commissioners meet in a few days and we desire to come to some understanding previous to that time." Commissioner Gregory said no conclusion had been reached by those present. An effort will be made to arrive at once at an understanding that will get the case into the Supreme Court by March. A. M. Pence, who was present at the conference of the Commissioners elected on the Citizens' ticket, was present at yesterday's conference. Rumor has it that the Democrats have been trying to win over Commissioner Altpeter. If they can get him on their side it is their intention to go before some Justice of the Peace, get sworn in, and then organize. With Altpeter the Democrats would have a decided advantage over the other four Citizen Commissioners, who are said not to be harmonious in their councils. Judge Prendergast said yesterday that some solution of the problem how to test the validity of the law would be reached this week to a certainty.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea, "THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures Cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Throat Diseases.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25 cents a box.

WICKERSHAM "ROASTED."

MR. M'CHESNEY REPLIES TO THE CITY HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

On Behalf of the State Live Stock Board He Shows the Startling Inefficiency of City Inspection at the Stock-Yards—Every Animal of the 109 Condemned to the Rendering Tank Before Leaving Peoria—"Mountebank" Among the Milder Terms Used.

Mr. H. C. McChesney of the State Board of Live-Stock Commissioners yesterday sent the following open letter to Dr. Wickersham concerning the controversy between the City Health Department and the State Board relative to the recent killing of diseased cattle at the Stock-Yards:

> The slap-bang manner you shuffled your No. 10 boots over the floor of your office when assuring the whole world "and the rest of mankind" they need have no further fear of eating diseased meat created a greater sensation throughout the country than did the firing on Fort Sumter, and the whole civilized world, having discarded fish, fowl, lamb, and veal for diet to such an extent that the ranchmen fear a short supply of beef product, and their appearance at the Stock-Yards yesterday created a panic in the bull market.
>
> Doctor, you will excuse me if I comment just a little bit on portions of your interview published in the press Dec. 31 regarding diseased meat put on or attempted to be placed for sale on the market by the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners; also upon the manner in which you and the inspectors under your charge have discharged the responsible duties of your office, but more particularly your trusty chief, Matt Lamb.
>
> Your declaration that none but healthy meat should be sold for consumption, even if you have to call on the police force or go to the Stock-Yards yourself, evidences the fact that you feel as you ought for the safety of the public; and the warmth with which you express yourself, eliminating the theatrical part, the sawing of the air with your arms and pounding your right fist into the palm of your left hand, carries conviction to the minds of all that no slaughterer will deal in other than healthy cattle.
>
> Doctor, you say that upon receipt of the first rumor that diseased cattle were being sent in you sent Lamb to the yards and put him in charge. In charge of what? You should be more specific, so people will understand you! You say that half a dozen attempts have been made to remove him, and immediately after the failure of such attempts lumpy-jawed cattle were received there. Received where? The cattle you complain of were unloaded at the slaughter house Sunday morning and were immediately slaughtered. Where was your trusty man, Matt Lamb? He knows that many cattle are slaughtered on the Sabbath. Why did he neglect his duty? It was because of the failure of the Health Department of the City of Chicago to properly discharge its duty that the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners were forced to order the State Veterinarian and his assistants to visit all the distillery cattle-sheds in the State and place in quarantine all cattle affected with actinomyosis.
>
> You say, and say it deliberately, that dark work has been attempted out there, that some people need watching out there, and that you shall see that they are watched. That's good. But why have you delayed so long? You were informed of the slaughter of diseased cattle at that house Sundays, yet you took no steps to put a watch on it or to have your inspector, Lamb, attend to it.

The interview is then quoted at length, wherein Dr. Wickersham tells of his dicovery at the yards. Mr. McChesney continues:

> That is strong language and reflects the indignation of an honest man for grievous wrongs perpetrated on the people, and is so like my own that I have fallen in love with it.

Lamb's report is next quoted with these comments:

> Doctor, a party claiming to have purchased those cattle before they were put in quarantine desired that the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners would permit him to ship them to Chicago, have them slaughtered and inspected by the health authorities, and such as they should say were not fit for food would be placed in the rendering tank. The State Board became familiar with the rottenness of the cattle inspection by the officials employed by the Health Department of the City of Chicago soon after they were called to take charge of affairs at the yards, and refused to grant their request, and the report to you from that honest man, Matt Lamb, fully justified the action of the State Board. He tells you that he condemned seventeen out of the 109 carcasses as unfit for food, leaving ninety-two carcasses as inspected by him as healthy and fit to go on the market for consumption.
>
> These 109 cattle were quarantined because of being diseased with actinomyosis. They had been examined by four competent veterinarians employed by the owners of the cattle and by four competent veterinarians employed by the State, and all were agreed that the cattle was diseased as above stated.
>
> The cattle could not be tanked at Peoria, and the State Board, at a meeting held Dec. 14, issued a permit to the owners to ship them under quarantine to Hess Bros., in care of State Agent John McDonald, to be slaughtered and the carcasses and all parts used for food to be put in the rendering tanks under his supervision. The 109 cattle were disposed of as required by the order of the board.
>
> If it is true that the principal is responsible for the acts of his agent, I find you responsible for having the carcasses of ninety-two cattle affected with one of the most dangerous bovine diseases communicable to mankind placed on the market to be sold for human food.
>
> That a man having had sixteen years' experience in the inspection of cattle at slaughter-houses should out of 109 diseased cattle pass 92 head as healthy can only be accounted for on the ground that he is a scoundrel or a fool. My intimate acquaintance with and knowledge of the acts of your agent enable me to determine quickly which title adorns him.
>
> Months since, for good and sufficient reasons, the State board ordered the Stock-Yards company to pass no lumpy-jawed cattle out of the yards on the certificate of Matt Lamb, and recent acts make it necessary to include in the order all employés of the Health Department stationed at the Stock-Yards.
>
> During the many years your trusty man, Matt Lamb, has served as Health Inspector at the slaughtering establishments in this city thousands of cattle affected with that dread disease have been driven from the Stock-Yards, slaughtered, and their carcasses sold on the market for human food.
>
> Doctor, neither you, the public, nor I will ever know how many people found untimely graves by eating that diseased meat, but we can know how many carcasses were condemned by an examination of Lamb's reports now on file in your office, and the public has a right to demand of you that information. I do not ask you to dispense with the services of Matt Lamb, but inform you that the public holds you responsible for his acts.
>
> The above was written at the time I received notice that the Governor desired the board to report to him in writing all the facts relative to the shipment of the 109 cattle from Peoria to Chicago. After reading your comments on that report and your false statements in regard to it and other matters I am forced to withdraw the charitable judgment I give you of being a thoroughly honest man, and now say I believe you an accomplished political montebank from the brazen manner you rush before the public and prate about securing healthy meat for consumption through your rotten department; when fifteen months since the Chicago market was so nearly ruined throughout the country that the State board was forced to step forward and reclaim it. You shame Satan himself, and from reading the slush of your superior officer in yesterday's paper, I find two jacks in the box. If you and the Mayor have a itching desire to manufacture political capital for yourselves by attacking the acts of the State Board of Live-Stock Commissioners, I say to you, "The door is open, walk in."

JOHN JAY KNOX HAS A BANK BILL READY.

Silver Bullion as a Basis for National Bank Circulation Proposed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—John Jay Knox, President of the National Bank of the Republic, this city, has prepared a bill which will be introduced in Congress within the next few days, a principal object of which is to provide for the use of silver bullion as a basis for national bank circulation.

The bill provides for the issue of bank circulation in amount not exceeding 75 per cent of the capital of each bank. Seventy per cent of this circulation is to be absolutely secured by the deposit of United States bonds at par, or of silver bullion at the market price. The other 30 per cent is not to be secured by a deposit of each bank, but is to be fully secured by a safety fund on deposit with the Treasurer. This safety fund is to be opened by crediting to the fund $1,500,000 of lost or unredeemed national bank notes and the same amount of lost or unredeemed United States notes. The fund will be further increased each half year by adding to it the semi-annual tax of one-half of 1 per cent upon circulation.

It is estimated that the lost and unredeemed national bank notes amount to at least 1 per cent during every twenty years, but only one-half of the amount estimated to be lost is to be placed to the credit of this fund. These lost notes do not belong to the banks that issued them; neither do they belong to the Government. They belong to those persons who were the last owners of the notes, and cannot, of course, be restored to the owners. The tax on circulation, which amounted during the year 1889 to $1,410,331, is abundant for creating and maintaining a sufficient fund for the absolute redemption of 30 per cent of all the issues of all the national banks.

The profit on circulation under this proposition would not be large, but it would be sufficient to induce many if not all the smaller national banks which depend upon an issue of circulation for their profits to deposit silver bullion with the Treasurer of the United States and take out circulation.

PRESIDENT W. T. BAKER.

RESULT OF THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR BOARD OF TRADE OFFICERS.

Voting Conducted Under the Australian System—Burglars Attempt to Murder a Woman—Judge Jamieson Renders an Important Decision Concerning Building Lines on Residence Streets—A Policeman Who Is Death on "Crap-Playing"—Gen. Lieb's War on the Sheriff.

The annual election of officers of the Chicago Board of Trade was held yesterday and resulted as follows:

William T. Baker, President.

J. G. Steever, Second Vice-President.

H. F. Dousman, J. B. Dutch, J. A. Edwards, James T. Healey, and E. S. Worthington, Directors.

Carlos H. Blackman, A. M. Henderson, W. W. Hunter, J. C. Ross, and William S. Seaverns, Committee of Appeals; James M. Sherman to fill vacancy on Committee of Appeals.

George M. Barber, George S. Blakeslee, James M. Fort, John R. Hodson, and R. S. Lyon, Committee on Arbitration.

The election was conducted on the Australian plan, which is everything that is desirable in the matter of secrecy, but which retains a flavor of the Blue Island avenue precinct as to the speed at which it can be counted. There were three ballot-boxes and each box had three tellers. The poll was open between 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 in the afternoon, but it was 10 o'clock at night before the nine tellers were able to tell what the ballots in their respective boxes contained.

WILLIAM T. BAKER.

"The reason the polls were not kept open till 4 o'clock, like an ordinary Christian election," said Mr. George F. Baldwin during the afternoon to an anxious mob of gentlemen wearing silk hats, who were awaiting their fate, 'is because the tellers would not get through counting the vote before another election came round, and that would make Mr. Stone President, Secretary, directors, Committee of Appeals, Committee of Arbitration, marker, doorkeeper, and I don't know what else beside. I am opposed to monopolies of all kinds, and therefore I object to Mr. Stone having the Board of Trade to himself."

The anxious crowd of silk-hatted gentlemen applauded Mr. Baldwin, and in proof of their concurrence with the spirit of his remarks took him aside, one at a time, and each assured him, on his word as a gentleman, that he had voted the straight Baldwin ticket earlier in the afternoon. The Baldwin ticket, by the way, was the only opposition in the field to the regular ticket which had been issued by the Committee of the Board.

BURGLARS WHO ATTEMPTED MURDER

Desperate Housebreakers Tried to Kill a Woman—Six Shots Fired.

Washington Heights early yesterday morning was the scene of a most desperate attempt at burglary, which, if the will of the miscreants had been carried out, would have resulted in murder.

Henry Behrens is proprietor of a hotel at South street and Vincennes avenue, occupying with his family apartments on the ground floor. A few minutes before 4 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Behrens was awakened by a noise in the dining-room, adjoining her bedroom. Rising, without a moment's hesitation, she went to the door and opening it discovered two rough-looking fellows with handkerchiefs over the lower part of their faces exploring the room by the aid of a candle which one of them held in his hand.

"What do you want?" demanded Mrs. Behrens.

At the sound of her voice both men started. The man with the candle made a dash for the door at which Mrs. Behrens was standing, at the same time drawing a revolver and uttering the most fearful oaths. Almost petrified with fear, but with rare presence of mind, Mrs. Behrens slammed to the door and bolted it, holding on to both bolt and door-knob while she crouched down by the casement at the side. At almost the same instant the ruffian struck the door with his shoulder, but the panels were stout and the bolt held firm. The next moment there was a loud report and a bullet crashed through the door and imbedded itself in the opposite wall. Five more shots followed in rapid succession.

At this point the men evidently became frightened at the noise they were making and fled, making good their escape, undoubtedly believing that they left behind them a dead victim, as Mrs. Behrens, after one or two screams, had lost control of her voice from fright.

Meanwhile the neighbors, as well as the family, had been aroused by the shots, and a search for the would-be murderers was immediately instituted, but no trace of them could be found. They had entered through a window in the pantry, and when discovered were probably merely reconnoitering preparatory to entering Mrs. Behrens' room.

"To what do you attribute their making such a violent effort to get into the bedroom after they had been seen by Mrs. Behrens?" was asked of Mr. Behrens last evening.

"They must have known that whatever we have of value we keep in our bedroom and come with the object of getting in there at all hazards. When they found that Mrs. Behrens had locked them out they became enraged and attempted to kill her. Look at those holes in the door!" and Mr. Behrens led the way to the splintered door.

The shots had been fired at the middle of the door, about four and a half feet from the floor, so that any one standing before it or leaning against it would surely have been hit and probably killed.

"Have you any suspicion as to the identity of the burglars?" was asked of Mr. Behrens.

"I can't say anything now, but time will show," he replied. "I have suspicions which I shall make every effort to verify."

PORCHES AND BUILDING LINES.

Must Be Measured as a Part of Houses—Lawyer Turner Wins.

Judge Jamieson rendered a decision yesterday which will interest every house-owner in the city. Attorney Frank D. Turner is building an apartment house on the north side of Wrightwood avenue, near Clark street, on a lot having a frontage of seventy-five feet and a depth of 150 feet. All around the apartment house are residences, and some of them are extremely ornate and costly. Mr. Turner's apartment building projects out further than any other structure in the street and this fact gave offense to Mr. E. B. Gould, who filed a bill to enjoin Lawyer Turner from overstepping the building line, it being claimed that his flats extended at least thirty feet over the line.

Mr. Turner, in his defense, showed that even had the building line not been abandoned house-builders all along the street had disregarded it, for nearly every house projected either by porticoes or steps anywhere from three to ten feet over the line. He had taken pains to secure a photograph of Mr. Gould's house, and this picture showed that his porch extended nine feet over the line.

Mr. Gould's lawyer contended that a porch and steps were quite different things from a house.

"Not at all," said Judge Jamieson in deciding the case. "A porch is as much a part of a man's house as his dining-room. It appears that Mr. Gould and everybody else on Wrightwood avenue have disregarded the so-called building line. A man cannot come into court and seek to enjoin another man from doing what he has already done. Mr. Gould is estopped from enjoining Mr. Turner by his own acts. The injunction is refused."

FLAMES IN A CITY HALL VAULT.

Smoldering Several Days Before Breaking Out—Protest Against a Stone Quarry.

A fire in the vault of the Council Chamber was discovered Sunday night by a janitor who had been using a part of it for the storage of brooms and dust-pans. It is believed that the fire had been smoldering since about last Wednesday. The vault was used by the City Clerk for the storage of various odds and ends, the records of the Council being kept in the City Clerk's vault on the first floor. Mice had gnawed some matches in the vault and started the fire, which smoldered for several days, but when the vault door was opened burst into a blaze. It was quickly put out. The damage will not amount to more than $1,000.

A strong protest against the location of a brick-yard at the southwest corner of Twenty-eighth street and Spaulding avenue was made before the Committee on Streets and Alleys West yesterday by property-owners who live in that vicinity. The protest went to the law department along with a petition from property-owners in the vicinity of Grand avenue and Rockwell street who desire to stop the work of quarrying stone at that point. The residents claim that the blasts shake their houses, break the window-glass, and throw showers of stone for hundreds of feet in every direction. The right of the Council to interfere was the question laid before the Corporation Counsel. City Engineer Northway is preparing an estimate of the cost of covering about sixty feet of the La Salle street tunnel between Randolph and Lake streets. The Council decided to cover a part of the tunnel in order to benefit the street a year ago, but failed to make an appropriation. It is believed that the work can be done for $1,800.

Health Commissioner Wickersham is reorganizing the medical corps of his department with a view to better service. There will be nine doctors on the corps, and each will be compelled to reside within a certain district, so that each quarter of the city will have an inspector.

Representatives of the Hannahs system of elevated railroads, who desire a franchise for a line running out Milwaukee avenue, were before the Committee on Streets and Alleys West yesterday to push their ordinance, but the Corporation Counsel was not ready to furnish an opinion on the questions submitted to him, and the matter was deferred a week.

Under a revised code of fire alarm signals issued by the Fire Marshal all signals between 1,000 and 1,100 will be given to special buildings, theaters, public halls, and so forth; all signals between 1,100 and 1,200 will be in the district of Hyde Park; and all signals from 1,200 to 1,300 will be in the district of Lake.

John F. Brandow was yesterday appointed tender of the Madison street bridge.

"CRAP-PLAYERS" IN THE ALLEYS.

How a Policeman Keeps His Spirits Up and Fills His Pockets.

"You fellows don't see everything that's going on; take a walk around with me and I'll show you something," said a police officer to the night reporter last night. "Come up to the next alley."

Half way up the alley was seen a crowd of boys stooping over and intently watching something on the ground. "They are shooting craps," said the officer. "Just walk up the alley, keeping close to the wall on the dark side, and we will have some fun."

By approaching the crowd of gamblers stealthily they got within a few yards of the group before the boys noticed them. Then the officer made a dash. One of the players had just made a throw and was exclaiming with much energy "Come seven" when he heard the footsteps. He did not wait to see whether he had won or lost, but jumped up and ran like a deer up the alley, his companions having preceded him. The officer did not follow them, but busied himself in picking up the coins which they had abandoned, regarding them as the lawful spoils of war.

"A nickel and five pennies," he announced. "I have lots of fun sometimes on these raids. They pick out some place where there is a good light and gather there every night. Sometimes I come down on the same game several times the same night. I raided one gang of them four times one night. The least I got was two cents and the highest was 20 cents. I have a whole hatful of nickels and pennies locked up in my closet at home. I don't know how much there is, but will find out the next time I go broke. When I come to spend the nickels and pennies, though, I expect to be asked what grocery store or street-car conductor I have been going through.

"Traveling nights is rather tedious business, and it is only little incidents like this that make a man glad he is alive and keep him from getting so lonesome that he feels like going down and jumping in the lake. Well, so long. It's just about time to pull. Come around again some time."

BOODLERS' NAMES ON THE HOSPITAL.

They Will Remain for a Time Longer—Nic Michaels Retained.

Commissioner Bonner stirred up his fellow-members of the County Board yesterday when he made a brief and pointed speech against the employment of Nic Michaels to assist the County Attorney in defending the county against the boodle claims.

At the instance of the County Attorney the Finance Committee recommended that Michaels should be employed, at an expense not to exceed $2,500, to assist him. The recommendation was reported yesterday by the committee. Mr. Struckman, for some reason, objected to that, and also to the recommendation that Coal-Contractor Puttkamer be paid for his goods at the contract price. He moved that both recommendations be recommitted. He said Puttkamer had furnished an inferior article. This was agreed to without dispute. But there was a disposition to fight the employment of Michaels.

Commissioner Bonner voiced this feeling. He did not want Michaels employed. He understood that Michaels had threatened to go over to the boodlers unless he was retained. He did not believe in submitting to such bulldozing. Mr. Bonner was proceeding in this tone when Chairman Edmanson cut him off by declaring that the whole matter had been referred to the Public Service Committee by unanimous consent.

Mr. Michaels, by the way, has already entered on the duties of assisting Mr. Terhune. He began yesterday. Several trunks full of documents were carted over from the Criminal Court to Mr. Terhune's office, and Mr. Michaels was on his knees sorting them. Some of the boodle cases will come up in a few days. Michaels is sorting out the evidence to defeat the claims, and Mr. Terhune is earnestly at work with the same intention. He will disregard Mr. Bonner's strictures until further notice. Gen. Lieb, Commissioners Monheimer, Schubert, Stainer, and Edmanson have promised to sustain Michaels and the latter seems satisfied.

There was another breeze in the board about Commissioner Monheimer's resolution to erase the names of the boodle Commissioners and others from the pedestal tablet of the County Hospital. Mr. Schubert wanted the recommendation recommitted. This was defeated—eight to six, Lieb, Maloney, Bonner, and Stainer voting with the Democrats. When the question of the adoption of the recommendation was taken up Gen. Lieb changed sides, giving as his excuse that Commissioner Senne, whose name was mixed up with the boodlers, did not object. Mr. Schubert gave as his excuse that to erase would be injustice to the memory of John Mattocks and John Jones and the reputation of John H. Clough and C. C. P. Holden. The mob laughed at the excuse. The Monheimer proposition was then defeated by the following vote:

Yeas—Cool, Monheimer, Greene, Allen, Struckman, Bonner—6.

Nays—Reilly, Lieb, Maloney, Stainer, Schubert, Edmanson, Kelly—7.

Mr. Senne did not vote and Hayes was absent. The boodlers' friends smiled and were quite happy.

The Committee on Finance was instructed, on motion of Commissioner Senne, to report appropriations and salaries at the meeting of Monday week.

The following physicians and surgeons were elected as the regular allopathic staff of the County Hospital: Drs. Frank, Baxter, Sullivan, L. St. John, Steele, J. B. Murphy, Formaneck, Howard, Strong, Lee, Hoadley, Cook, A. P. Reynolds, Perkins, Prenty, Sandbery, Palmer, Fruetterer, Thompson, Bayard Holmes, James B. Herrick; specialists, Dr. Babcock, heart and lung diseases, and Dr. Bittman, occulist.

Commissioner Lieb then handed in a resolution that the County Attorney be requested to report whether this board is authorized by resolution or otherwise to fix a compensation for dieting each prisoner at the jail for a year or for any given period in advance. The County Attorney was further requested to report whether the Sheriff can be compelled to draw by requisition through the Superintendent of Public Service such provisions as to enable him to serve the prisoners at the jail with wholesome food well cooked and in sufficient quantity.

Commissioner Lieb said the Sheriff's office called for reform. With the other Democratic members of the board he had been elected on a distinct pledge to remedy this abuse and he proposed to carry out this pledge. The resolution carried by a vote of 13 to 1, Bonner alone voting in the negative.

The County Board has definitely abandoned the idea of purchasing a site for the new Insane Asylum on the lake shore and for the reasons set forth in the TRIBUNE editorial of yesterday.

Commissioner Monheimer, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said yesterday: "We can only spare $100,000 for building purposes. Perhaps $20,000 of that will be needed for repairs and alterations at the various county institutions. It would be sheer folly to spend $40,000 or $50,000 of the remainder in the purchase of a 40-acre lot on the lake front. We would have nothing to build on. We can get an 80-acre farm some place along the canal or the Desplaines River for $10,000 or thereabouts. We can put up a $70,000 building on that this year, leaving room for the addition of wings as our resources will allow. The institution at Jefferson is horribly crowded; relief is absolutely necessary. We have not withdrawn the advertisements because I think we will not get many lake front bids. We expect some bids from the interior. I want the Asylum built, however, where we will have a sewerage out-fall."

There is a general desire on the part of the board to erect the institution this year.

MR. YERKES REPLIES TO MR. HOLMES.

The Misunderstanding Over the Use of State Street and Michigan Avenue.

In reference to the use of State street between Madison and Lake streets, to complete the loop for the West Side cable system, Mr. Yerkes yesterday replied to what President Holmes of the South Side company had said to THE TRIBUNE the day before, and also presented his company's side of the dispute.

"It is a fact," said Mr. Yerkes, "that the South Side company does not ask $100,000 for the use of State street, and it is also a fact that the West Side company has already paid Mr. Holmes' company $350,000 for the tracks it had on the West Side, and there went with it the authority and right to use the State street tracks. The condition imposed was that in the use of the tracks the South Side company should not be unnecessarily interfered with. To this end, as the street shows, the two west tracks were recently given to the West Side company, and the east track was surrendered to Mr. Holmes."

"What is the real question involved?"

"It is not one of money, but whether the West Side company has the same right to run cable cars on State street that the South Side company has. And in this connection I would say that the proposition to allow the South Side company to cable Michigan avenue is entirely impracticable, for the effect would be to drive the West Side cars from that street."

"Suppose the court decides against the West Side company. Would you use Dearborn or La Salle street?"

"It must be understood that, while I am President of both the West and North Side companies, the stockholders in the two are different people. The streets named are used by the North Side company, and the West Division company has no right to either of them."

"In view of the friendly relations existing, however, could not some arrangement be made for the use of the streets named?"

"If an arrangement could be made, it would be utterly impracticable to put the West Division company's tracks on Dearborn street. The cars would have to run north, which would make two lines of cars on the street running in the same direction. To have both companies use the same track is out of question for there would not be room enough. Then, again, so far as the west track on that street is concerned the company already has a line of horse-cars running both ways on it."

"How about La Salle street?"

"The North Side company has cable tracks on the street, and it is readily seen that it would be a difficult complication at the Madison and Washington street corners to have the West Side tracks curved in at either of these points. In other words, it would necessitate the crossing of the two cables on a curve, which could not be done."

"What about the suggestion that Mr. Holmes is fighting for Michigan avenue as a matter of fact and really cares little about State street?"

"I don't know about that, and some one else will have to do the guessing. I can only repeat that to give the South Side company the use of Michigan avenue would amount to abandoning that street, which is now used not only for the Passenger company's lines, but is necessary in the handling of the old company's cars."

MRS. LOCKE ENTERTAINS THE GUILD.

The Sisters of Bethany in a Seasonable Frolic—South Side Assembly Ball.

Mrs. Clinton Locke gave yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock her annual entertainment to the Sisters of Bethany, a guild of young girls and young married ladies belonging to Grace Episcopal Church. This is an organization that does a great deal of work for the parish, and especially for St. Luke's Hospital, where it supports a bed. Every week in the year its members are busy with their works of charity, but Twelfth Night they always meet with Mrs. Locke for a seasonable frolic. In various costumes they came yesterday, representing Turkish maidens, Indian maidens, flower girls, flowers, and a great variety of other characters besides. They played games, and cut cakes in which prizes were concealed, a large one for young ladies containing two finger rings, and one for married ladies holding a dainty thimble. There was dancing, too, that was not less gay because it was exclusively a ladies' party, and vocal music by Mrs. Oliver Johnson, a member of the guild. Miss Fannie Locke also sang several German character songs that were greatly enjoyed. About seventy-five guests were present.

The South Side Assembly, which gives a dancing party every other Monday evening at Bournique's, met last night for another of its delightfully informal balls. Dancing began about 9 o'clock. The first part of the program consisted of mixed dances, after which came the german, led by Mr. Ed Doane. Mrs. Ferd Peck, Mrs. Hugh McBirney, Mrs. Charles Seeberger, and Mrs. Robert Henry were patronesses of the ball, which was attended by seventy-five couples, among whom were: Mr. and Mrs. George Owsley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. George Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McBirney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Seeberger, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Seeberger, and Mr. and Mrs. John Hamline, the Misses Grannis, Misses Henderson, Barrell, Gray, Herrick, Rew of New York, Locke, Hamlin, the Misses Kent, Misses Vanderpoel of New York, Webster, Ames, Campbell, Griggs, Seeberger, Mary Kelley, Messrs. Keep, Gregory, Harrison, Chumasero, Scott, King, Walker, Marsh, Tuttle, Mackenzie, Jenks, Boutelle, Doane, Aldrich, Matthews, and Locke.

Miss Frances Wells of No. 2550 Michigan avenue gave a breakfast yesterday at noon for twelve of her classmates, now home from Farmington, Mass., for the holidays. The table was decorated in pink, the center piece being a mound of pink roses. Favors for the guests consisted of pink silk pond lilies, whose centers were silken bags filled with rose leaves.

Capt. Charles W. Elphicke, the well-known vessel-owner, and Mary Scott Hotchkiss were married the 2d inst. at Riverside, the Rev. Dr. Adams officiating. After partaking of an elegant wedding breakfast at the residence of Dr. I. S. Hotchkiss the couple left on a tour of several of the Eastern cities.

A COMBAT "PY DER NORD SEIT."

German University Ex-Students Fight a "Beer Duel" in Turner-Hall.

Shortly after midnight a TRIBUNE reporter dropped into the North Side Turner-Hall. There was a dance in progress in the main hall, given by one of the numerous German national, or rather tribal, organizations. From one of the smaller meeting halls sounded the strains of a patriotic song, carried by about twenty-five strong male voices. Entering this room the stranger saw a number of men seated around a horseshoe table, the one at the head wielding an old-fashioned rapier as the emblem of his authority as Chairman. Each man had before him a glass of beer.

The end of a stanza was reached, the Chairman rapped with his rapier, indicating that the song was to end there. Every man arose in his seat.

"Ein Schmollis den Sängern," said the chairman.

"Fiducit!" responded the company, drained their glasses, and sat down.

They sat and chatted for a few minutes. Again the Chairman rapped for order. Some one was to make a "beer speech." The subject given him was, "The Similarity Between an Umbrella and a Giraffe." He spoke for five minutes, just such kind of nonsense as a somewhat "mellow" party would enjoy.

They were a party of men who had been at German colleges and universities, and, happening to meet together, organized an old-fashioned "kneipe," or drinking bout.

Songs frequently interrupted the conversation, and the party became merrier. Suddenly loud, angry words were heard from one end of the table. The Chairman rapped and silence followed. He inquired the cause of the trouble. It was a difference of opinion as to a quotation from Horace, but the disputants had become heated and would not be pacified.

There must be a duel.

"Gentlemen, select your seconds!" the chair ordered.

Each of the combatants picked out a friend. The four stepped out in full view of the company, each of the principals carrying his glass of beer.

"What is this?" inquired the stranger of the man nearest to him. "Are they going to fight?"

"Only a beer duel," replied the other, smiling. "Wait."

"The seconds will examine the weapons," ordered the Chairman.

Each second took the glass from the hand of the opponent of his principal. They compared and measured them.

"The weapons are fair and equal," they reported.

"Prepare them!"

The seconds placed the glasses on a table, side by side, and filled them with beer. With the utmost care they compared them, until one did not contain a drop more than the other. Then each principal received his glass.

"One! two! three!"

The principals put the glasses to their lips and drank as if their lives depended upon the speed with which they drained the contents. The party watched them with breathless interest. In an incredibly short space of time they had finished their glasses and set them down. There was not half a second's difference in the time of finishing. The seconds took the empty glasses to see if anything remained. Not a drop was left in either of them. Both had fought fairly. The fight was given to the one who finished half a second quicker. Both resumed their seats side by side and were friends once more.

NO GENERAL STRIKE IN PROSPECT.

Packing-House Employes Will Let the Coopers Fight It Out Alone.

That there will be no general strike of packing-house employés at the Stock-Yards is now generally conceded. The striking coopers at Swift & Co.'s cooper shops, numbering perhaps fifty, are the only ones who have made anything like a concerted movement, and that, the packers say, is already at an end.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Judge Horton Decides the Bolander Case.

Judge Horton yesterday decided that a common-law marriage entered into by a married man and an unmarried woman is not a marriage and that the woman is not entitled to a divorce. The question came up on the suit for divorce by Miss Delilah L. Richmond against Thomas J. Bolander. The court was not convinced that Bolander entered into a marriage contract with Miss Richmond while his wife, Deborah Kilgore, was alive and undivorced. But even if that was proven there could be no divorce because there could have been no marriage. Had the marriage been "contracted and solemnized" as required by law Miss Richmond would be entitled to a divorce. Judge Horton was severe and denounced Bolander as a lecherous coward. Miss Richmond created a sensation two years ago by shooting at Bolander in the street.

Mrs. Juretta A. Cutler obtained a writ to prevent her husband, James M. Cutler, from leaving the State. She charges that Cutler spent the $10,000 she had from her first husband and left her penniless in Texas, that he attacked her repeatedly, broke her jaw, chased her out of the house with a revolver, and was arrested for wife-beating at the instance of Robert T. Lincoln, now Minister to England. She says he has an income of $5,000 a year from his real-estate business and wants alimony.

World's Fair Matters.

The forty-seventh official installment of the list of actual subscriptions to the World's Fair makes a total of $5,960, which, added to the amount previously reported, brings the total for forty-seven installments up to $8,640,740. The forty-seventh installment is made up as follows: From the employés of John L. Diez & Co., $1,470; from sash, door and blind employés, $4,490.

At a meeting of the Council of Administration of the Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, held at Department Headquarters yesterday, a resolution was adopted indorsing Chicago and asking Congress to take action favorable to the city. The resolution was signed by representatives from fourteen cities and towns in the State.

At a meeting of the Women's Department yesterday letters were read from women in all parts of the United States and Europe asking for space. A Woman's Pavilion, exclusively for woman's exhibits, will be erected.

Mayor Cregier, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Ray, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Smith, F. H. Winston, Robert Lindblom, Charles Kern, C. H. Schwab, Gen. W. C. Newberry, and other prominent Chicagoans will leave for Washington tomorrow afternoon.

To Prevent Runaways.

For several hours yesterday afternoon a horse and buggy stood on Clark street, opposite the Opera-House Block, surrounded by an ever-changing crowd interested in examining an ingenious contrivance intended to do away with the old-fashioned hitch-strap and weight. A wheel about a foot in diameter and with a deep groove had been neatly attached to the inside hub of one of the front wheels of the buggy in such a way that it could be made to revolve with the wheel or remain stationary by a slight pressure from the foot of the driver on a lever. To this grooved wheel was attached one end of a strap which ran along the shaft and down between the front legs of the horse, the end being split and attached to a bit in the horse's mouth. When the lever is pressed the grooved wheel turns with the large one, the strap is wound up, and the horse's head is pulled down with increasing force until he stops. A simple catch holds the lever down when desired, so that it is practically impossible for the horse to run away when left standing.

Interesting Lawsuit Over Property.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court by John B. Brown asking for the reconveyance to him of a tract of land sold by him to George D. Haworth. He alleges that he sold the land to Haworth, who is a manufacturer of agricultural implements at Decatur, Ill., on the understanding that the factory, which employs 300 men, should be moved to Chicago and erected on the land. This condition was not expressed in the deed and, Brown says, has not been carried out, by which not only did the expected increase in the value of the land fail to appear but a depreciation set in owing to the impression that the land was not suitable for factory purposes. Brown says he sold twenty-five acres at the nominal price of $300 an acre, while it was valued at $1,000, and gave Haworth a half-interest in 135 acres more adjoining the Belt railroad, of which Brown was a projector and at one time President. This was done in anticipation of the erection of the factory.

An Enjoyable "Stag" Supper.

The members of Company D, Second Infantry, gave a "stag" supper New-Year's Eve. During the evening the company presented Capt. George C. Favorite with a handsome gold badge with diamond setting. The presentation was made by Lieut. Lockwood in a few well chosen words. The party broke up shortly after the New Year's arrival. Among the guests present were Col. H. A. Wheeler, Capt. G. M. Vauzwell, Sergt. Maj. Osmar, Color Sergeant McCormick, Sergt. Zobel, and Adolf Gerhard. The members of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan Command No. 2, Veterans of the Regular Army and Navy, were present as a compliment to Capt. Favorite, who is a member of the command.

Still There Is Gambling.

At 8 o'clock last evening the police swooped down on Johnson's colored gamblers' game at No. 311 South Clark street and captured Frank Lindsay, who was booked as keeper, and twelve inmates. The gambling paraphernalia was seized. Shortly before midnight Central Station sleuths raided Jordan's place at No. 119 Dearborn street and corralled five players. Part of the paraphernalia at this place was also taken. The sleuths could not find any bigger game than these small-fry players, though with little exertion they might have discovered wide-open games at Nos. 119, 124, 125, 128, 134, 170, and 176 Clark street and a dozen other places not far off.

Highwaymen Find Victims.

Antonio Reda, an Italian from Rockwood, Ill., was held up by two colored men at Polk and Clark streets Sunday afternoon and after being badly beaten was robbed of $101.

A woman was attacked at 7 o'clock Friday evening near Twelfth street and Michigan avenue by a highwayman. She resisted and broke her umbrella over the robber's head, but he got her pocketbook, which contained $12.

Edward Bellinger, from Champaign, Ill., was held up Saturday night at the new Twelfth street viaduct by a negro, who relieved him of a gold watch and $300.

Death of Little Mamie Roeder.

A little blaze in a small frame cottage at No. 36 Woodbine street early last evening resulted in the death of Mamie Roeder, 6 years old. The child was alone in the house, sick in bed. Her mother is a widow and works in the city. She had not returned home when the fire broke out, but was with her child when the little one died two hours later. The child was taken out of the house by the firemen. How the fire started is a mystery. The child's death resulted from inhaling hot air and smoke.

Annual Stockholders' Meetings.

The Northern Trust company elected the following directors: A. C. Bartlett, J. Harley Bradley, H. N. Higinbotham, Marvin Hughitt, Charles L. Hutchinson, A. O. Slaughter, Martin A. Ryerson, Albert A. Sprague, and Byron L. Smith.

The Home Savings Bank elected the following directors: A. M. Billings, David Bradley, John S. Zimmerman, C. K. G. Billings, and H. H. Blake.

Items.

The Finance Committee will meet citizens interested in sewerage tomorrow at 2 p. m. at the Controller's office.

The courts yesterday granted twenty-three decrees of divorce, in addition to which there were four new suits filed.

The gamblers who were arrested Saturday were fined $2 a piece, the keepers of the houses $100. The keepers appealed their cases.

The 17-months-old child of James Engle of No. 2810 Calumet avenue fell into a tub while left alone by its grandmother and was drowned.

John Keeler, a saloonkeeper, who was sandbagged at Harrison street and Fifth avenue, Dec. 17, died yesterday from his injuries. The robbers have not been captured.

The body of James S. Welty, who disappeared from the Windsor Hotel late last month, was found in the lake at Madison street. It is supposed to be a case of suicide.

The Mineola Hunting and Fishing Club has elected as directors L. M. Hamburgher, A. M. Gilbert, O. H. Roche, T. G. Dickinson, J. J. Silverhorn, George Webster, B. G. Fisher. The club is out of debt.

The Rev. J. F. Thomas, James E. Jones, Robert G. Hall, Frank Butler, J. D. Alexander, D. W. Dempsey, and A. E. Gamble were elected delegates to the Afro-American convention by the Fourth Ward Assembly of the Illinois State (Colored) League.

Persons wishing to take part in the civil-service examination for positions as clerks, carriers, stampers, or pilers in the Post-Office must send notice before Jan. 16 to W. W. Marr, Secretary of the commission. The examination will occur early in February.

Elmer E. Billow sued Frank H. Follansbee for $50,009 damages because Follansbee secured judgment and execution on a note for $2,000 given by Billow May 24, which Billow claims was paid in full by T. W. Mooney. Billow will seek to have the judgment set aside.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 31° above zero; 9 a. m., 30°; 10 a. m., 29°; 11 a. m., 28°; 12 m., 27°; 1 p. m., 27°; 3 p. m., 26°; 6 p. m., 25°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.44; 6 p. m., 29.63.

At a meeting of the Baptist ministers Dr. Goodspeed spoke on how to conduct a prayer meeting. Resolutions of regret were adopted on the death of the Rev. Dr. Dodge of Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y. The Methodist ministers discussed the importance of pastoral visiting.

Jackson day will be celebrated tomorrow night at Central Music-Hall under the auspices of the Andrew Jackson League. Proctor Knott, Dr. D. C. Kelly, Judge Patton of Ohio, and Gen. John F. Wheeler of Nashville will speak. The celebration is for the benefit of the Ladies' Hermitage Association of Nashville.

The Fourth Ward Assembly of the Illinois State (colored) League last evening elected as delegates to the Afro-American Convention to be held at Chicago Jan. 15, 16, and 17, 1890, the Rev. J. F. Thomas, James E. Jones, Robert G. Hall, Frank Butler, J. D. Alexander, D. W. Dempsey, and A. S. Gamblee.

Little Rosa Lenhoff, who recently attracted considerable attention by her recitations before an audience including Mme. Patti, Mr. McVicker, and a number of society ladies, scored another victory last evening when she appeared before the Hyde Park Philosophical Society in Kenwood Institute and recited "The Martyr Mother."

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Traders' Insurance company yesterday the following were elected directors for the year: A. N. Young, Charles L. Hutchinson, J. F. Gillette, Ebenezer Buckingham, William G. Hibbard, Abram Poole, A. J. Marble, John J. Mitchell, T. J. Lefens. The directors subsequently met and elected E. Buckingham, President; J. J. Mitchell, Vice-President; R. J. Smith, Secretary; and S. A. Rotherwell, Assistant Secretary.

At the fifteenth musical service at Grace Episcopal Church the monthly award of gold medals for neatness, manliness, and reverence was made to Juliani Morse, Frank Roberts, and Treiton Wood, respectively. The annual Christmas prizes for attendance, progress in music, reverential behavior, and general excellence were awarded to Willie Matthews, Willie Johnson, Fred Snow, and Blatchford Kavanagh, the latter receiving the highest prize. Mr. Roney, the chorister, was the recipient of an elegant diamond Knights Templar ring from the choir.

Judge Horton has announced his intention to assist the State's Attorney out of his difficulties. He will sit in the Criminal Court tomorrow to hear quasi-criminal cases, and will probably remain until the docket is disposed of. Judges Clifford and Waterman will sit in the Criminal Court branch proper. It is only three months since Judge Horton was in the Criminal Court before, and the State's Attorney expressed his gratitude for his course in this instance. Nearly all the other Judges had refused. Judge Grinnell was willing to go over, but the litigants in a civil case now pending before him intervened. It is expected that the three Judges will clear the docket this month. Judge Horton's action is voluntary and in obedience to a sense of public duty.

15 photos, 3 styles, for $3, at Stevens' studios, McVicker's Theatre.

MUST BE MORE EXPLICIT.

CHARLES S. STETTAUER'S ALLEGED LOSSES ON THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Judge Horton Holds That He Will Have to Mention Specific Allegations in His Charges Against S. W. Allerton, John T. Lester, Charles Schwartz, and Edward K. Willard in His Bill for an Accounting and Discovery.

In a suit by Charles S. Stettauer against Samuel W. Allerton, John T. Lester, Charles Schwartz, and Edward K. Willard Judge Horton sustained demurrers interposed by Allerton and the others.

Stettauer's suit was a bill in chancery for an accounting and discovery. He set up that between 1880 and 1883 Allerton and the others composed the firm of John T. Lester & Co., Allerton being a special partner, and that they were employed by Stettauer to conduct transactions in stocks and grain for him. Stettauer said the business done for him in three years was $10,000,000 and that he paid Lester & Co. $250,000 as commissions, interest, etc. He claimed that on an accounting the firm would be found to be largely indebted to him, it having disobeyed his orders as to purchases and sales, thereby entailing heavy losses which he had to meet, also having frequently canceled contracts made for him before maturity.

The demurrer was sustained as to Allerton, because it was claimed he was only a special partner. If this were so he was not liable. As to Lester, Schwartz, and Willard, the demurrers were sustained because in the Judge's opinion the frauds alleged in the bill were set up in too general terms.

The court decided that specific instances and details must be given to make the bill so as to allege that Allerton was a general partner and hence liable, and to set up specific acts and instances of the alleged fraud.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,522—Goodlander Mill Co. vs. Standard Oil Co. Case, $200,000. Transcript from Cook County Circuit Court.

21,520—Suppressed Saturday—Georgiana E. Knox vs. Leonora S. Diller et al. Bill for partition. Woolfolk & Browning, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

125,461—Peter Schmidt vs. Max Uhlman. Appeal.

125,462—Sweet, Dempster & Co. vs. Julius Jones. Attcht., $279.27. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.

125,463—Coughtry, Brown & Co. vs. Same. Same, $185. Same attys.

125,464—Isaac Steppacher et al. vs. C. R. Matson. Replevin, $700. James A. Fullenweider, atty.

125,465—Abe Klee & Son vs. Julius Stasiewski. Conf. of judgt., $428. Bryan & Hatch, attys.

125,466—Edward A. Trask vs. Ira R. Harvey. Appeal.

125,467—John A. King vs. E. J. Templar. Conf. of judgt., $138. Frank A. Helmer, atty.

125,468—Annie Hoff vs. Peter Hoff. Bill for divorce. O'Donnell, Barry & Coghlan, solrs.

125,469—Bill. Suppressed.

125,470—Selz, Schwab & Co. vs. J. M. Smith. Attcht., $762. McClellan, Cummings & Moulton, attys.

125,471—Attcht. Suppressed.

125,472—James M. Hill vs. George Hoffman. Appeal.

125,473—Frank H. Follansbee vs. Elmer E. Billow. Conf. of judgt., $2,050. N. A. Bartridge, atty.

125,474—Minnie Hild vs. Isadore Hild. Bill for divorce. M. A. DeLaney, atty.

125,475—New England Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Duane W. Clark et al. Bill of interpleader. Dupee, Judah & Willard, solrs.

125,476—Bill. Suppressed.

125,477—E. C. Billow vs. Frank H. Follansbee. Case, $50,000. Pollasky & Harpham, attys.

125,478—August Beck & Co. vs. Albert Smith. Conf. of judgt., $920. Lackner & Butz, attys.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—8,839, Jaeschke vs. Deutsche; judgt., $3,415.—9,883, Mead vs. Maginn; judgt., $155.

JUDGE ALTGELD—5,024, Johnson vs. Yeager; judgt., $580.—10,044, Shafer vs. Knowlton; judgt., $26.

DECREES.

JUDGE JAMIESON—1,720, Rawson vs. Sims; dec.—3,110, Schmidt vs. Christenson; dec.—3,051, Margaret Woods vs. Robert Woods; divorce.—3,261, Milla C. Milner vs. Robert A. Milner; divorce.—3,325, Nellie E. Cronk vs. John Cronk; divorce.—3,338, Phoebe A. Rainburg vs. Henry J. Rainburg; divorce.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

78,336—Joseph Barth vs. C. R. Matson, Lucius N. Littauer, and Eugene Littauer. Replevin, $2,000. N. A. Kaufmann, atty.

78,337—Josef Dvorak vs. Jacob Maresh. Conf. of judgt., $475. Fanning & Herdlicka, attys.

78,338—Charles Taylor vs. Robert H. Jones. Appeal.

78,339—National Journal Publishing Co. vs. J. R. Calliver & Co. Appeal.

78,340—Sherwood & Campbell vs. Mrs. L. S. Fultz. Appeal.

78,341—Robert Teitge vs. August Kuhn. Appeal.

78,342—George W. Sheldon and Henry W. Ackhoff vs. George M. Porteons. Conf. of judgt., $95. Shuman & Defrees, attys.

78,343—Sherman & Flavin vs. J. Oberman Brewing Company. Appeal.

78,344—Joshua Sandage vs. Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company. Asst., $5,000. Whitehead & Pickard, attys.

78,345—Walter S. Holden, Admr., etc. vs. City of Chicago. Case, $5,000. Gentleman, Richolson, Nolan & Gelder, attys.

78,346—Emma Efner vs. Katherine L. Strong. Asst., $500. David S. Pride, atty.

78,347—Mrs. Emma J. Holt vs. Emma J. Holt, a minor. Asst., $2,000. Case, Judson & Hogan, attys.

78,348—John B. Brown vs. George D. Haworth. Bill for reconveyance. Osborne & Lynde, solrs.

78,349—Simon Deimel vs. Rudolph Deimel et al. Bill for receiver, etc. E. A. Otis, solr.

78,350—Thomas J. McMurray vs. Chicago City Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. Edgar Madden, atty.

78,351—Rolinda Johnson vs. Phoenix Insurance company of Brooklyn, N. Y. Asst., $700. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

78,352—Asst. Suppressed.

78,353—Christian Barth vs. Cyrus Janes, Kirk Gunn, and Thomas Howe. Asst., $3,000. George Sparling, atty.

78,354—Zacharias H. Oppenheimer et al. vs. J. D. Jenkins. Conf. of judgt., $828. Page, Eliel & Rosenthal, attys.

78,355—Katherine Jaros vs. John Jaros. Bill for separate maintenance. Fanning & Herdlicka, solrs.

78,356—Jennie S. Gunther vs. Henry J. Gunther. Bill for divorce. Fayette J. Partridge, solr.

78,357—John Feeny & Co. vs. William M. Stone. Appeal.

78,358—V. Guerten & Co. vs. C. F. Gillmann. Appeal.

78,359—Schoenhofen Brewing Co. vs. Edward Fitzgerald. Conf. of judgt. $637. F. L. Burton, atty.

78,360—M. Cornhauser & Co. vs. William G. Menard. Asst., $500. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

78,361—Bill. Suppressed.

78,362—Sigismund D. Jacobson and Eugene E. Prussing vs. Herman Seekamp et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,500. Prussing, Hutchins, & Goodrich, solrs.

78,363—Eugene E. Prussing vs. Herman Seekamp et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,600. Frank H. McCulloch, solr.

78,364—Petition of Sarah A. Whitney for release of dower of Henry C. Whitney, insane. Monroe & Geer, solrs.

78,365—Petition of Mary Reick to perpetuate testimony. S. A. Walther, solr.

78,366—Bernard B. McCarty vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co. Case, $10,000. L. M. Ackley, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE TUTHILL—7,893, Sayer vs. Oro Fino Mining Co.; judgt., $219.—9,962, Kasper vs. Pregler; judgt., $238.

JUDGE GRINNELL—9,729—Owsley vs. Brainerd; judgt., $406.—8,963, McCarthy vs. Griffin; judgt., $45.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—3,557, Baptist Theological Union vs. Greenwald; dec. confg. sale.—4,332, Security L. & B. Assn. vs. Dunne; dec. sale.

JUDGE COLLINS—86, Grenier vs. Bd. of Trade; final dec.—4,249, Pierce vs. Bingenheimer; dec. sale.—72,806, Mary A. Bollard vs. Charles B. Bollard; divorce.

JUDGE HORTON—2,673, Axtell vs. Thompson; final dec.—4,316—Roggio vs. Roggio; dec. apptg. commrs.—2,116, Klemme vs. Klemme; dec. sep. maintenance.—3,761, Clarence N. Blowers vs. Josephine M. Blowers; divorce.—4,084, William Helbing vs. Louisa Helbing; divorce.—3,181, Joseph Bersofsky vs. Esther Bersofsky; divorce.—70,387, Anna Vodriska vs. Vaclav Vodriska; divorce.—4,496, Eva Wilhelm vs. Rudolph Wilhelm; divorce.—76,094, Eliza Osborne vs. George Osborne; divorce.—76,959, Mary Meyers vs. Philip Meyers; divorce.—3,488, Mina Wangerow vs. Herman Wangerow; divorce.—3,887, Annie M. Weaver vs. John M. Weaver; divorce.—4,276, Rosa Parham vs. Alonzo Parham; divorce.—3,749, Viana H. Dinius vs. Joseph S. Dinius; divorce.—3,697, Minnie B. Farley vs. William Farley; divorce.—3,284, John I. Smith vs. Neoma Smith; divorce.—3,773, Blanche Loy vs. Ching Loy; divorce.—75,614, Richard J. Wenderott vs. Florence Agnes Wenderott; divorce.—3,945, Emma Love vs. Richard Love; divorce.—785, Sarah J. Benton vs. William Benton; divorce.—3,178, John Anderson vs. Teena C. Anderson; divorce.

County Court—New Suits.

8,596—Henry J. Nagle to F. M. Charlton, assignee. Volt. assgt.

8,597—Petition of Edward and Bridget Daugherty to adopt Francis Waldron.

The Call.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Set case No. 5,234½, and Nos. 1,118, 1,119, 1,152, and 1,185.

JUDGE DRIGGS—Cases from Judge Tuthill's call.

JUDGE TULEY—Set case in forenoon.

JUDGE COLLINS—Set case in forenoon.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Set case in forenoon.

There will be no other courts in session during the day, the Judges having adjourned on account of the funeral of the late Judge Knickerbocker.

FEDERAL COURT.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Cases Nos. 1 to 20 on law calendar.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court business today was as follows:

155—Julius K. Graves, appellant, vs. Chester C. Corbin; and

980—The First National Bank of Chicago, appellant, vs. Chester C. Corbin; appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois; decree reversed; costs in this court to be paid by the First National Bank of Chicago; and cause remanded with a direction to remand to the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill. Opinion by Mr. Justice Blatchford. (Mr. Chief Justice Fuller did not sit in these cases or take any part in their decision.)

169—The Louisville & Nashville railroad company, plaintiff in error, vs. Lucinda Wangelin; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois. Judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice Gray.

42—Benjamin U. Keyser, receiver, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Jane C. Hitz; in error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded with directions to grant a new trial and for further proceedings consistent with the opinion of this court; opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan; dissenting, Mr. Justice Miller.

171—David Richmond, plaintiff in error, vs. Marshall B. Blake, collector, etc.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan; dissenting, Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Miller.

162—Edward Avery, administrator, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. William W. Cleary, assignee, etc.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts; judgment reversed with costs, and cause remanded with directions to grant a new trial and for further proceedings consistent with the opinion of the court; opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan.

160—William W. Cleary, assignee, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. the Ellis Foundry Company; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Justice Harlan.

757—Thomas H. Miller et al., appellants, vs. The Texas & Pacific Railway Company et al.;

807—Martha R. Worrell et al., appellants, vs. The Texas & Pacific Railway Company et al.;

—William Dunlap et al., appellants, vs. The Texas & Pacific Railway company et al.; appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas; decree affirmed; appellants to pay the costs of their respective appeals in this court; opinion by Mr. Justice Bradley.

152—William F. Patrick et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Charles H. Graham, et al.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Colorado; judgment affirmed with costs and interest; opinion by Mr. Justice Miller.

2—Timothy Case, receiver, etc., appellant, vs. David M. Kelly et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin; decree affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice Miller. [Mr. Chief Justice Fuller did not hear the argument of this cause or take any part in its decisions.]

212—William S. Lovell, appellant, vs. George D. Cragin et al.; motions to dismiss or affirm postponed until the hearing on the merits; announced by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

532—The Inland and Seaboard Coasting company, plaintiff in error, vs. Francis A. Falson; motion to set aside judgment of dismissal and for leave to amend writ of error granted; announced by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

1375—The Sheffield Furnace company, appellant, vs. James P. Witherow; motion to dismiss or affirm denied; announced by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

1,453—Joseph Church et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Helen M. Kelsey et al.; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

1,545—Isaac B. Falts, plaintiff in error, vs. Jacob W. Hoysradt; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania; dismissed with costs; opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

411—The United States, appellant, vs. Jesse D. Carr; appeal from the Court of Claims; judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to enter judgment for the United States. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

1,472—Thomas Cunningham, Sheriff, etc., appellant, vs. David Neagle.

1,467—The People of the State of California, plaintiff in error, vs. The San Pablo & Clare Railroad Company; assigned for hearing March 3 next.

23—George S. Vashon, plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel C. Greenhow; and other cases of like character; assigned for hearing the 27th inst., after cases already assigned for that day.

357—John Glenn, trustee, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Hamilton G. Fant; submitted pursuant to twentieth rule by Mr. Henry Wise Garnet, Mr. Conway Robinson Jr., Mr. Charles Marshall, and Mr. John Howard, for plaintiff in error, and by Mr. M. F. Morriss for defendant in error; motion for oral argument submitted by Mr. Reginald Fendall in support of motion.

1,224—The Cornell University et al., plaintiff in error, vs. William Fiske et al; motion to advance submitted by Mr. George F. Edmunds in support of motion.

1,495—William A. Stuart, appellant, vs. A. L. Boulware et al.; motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by Mr. W. Hallett Phillips in support of motion and by Mr. John F. Kenna and Mr. M. F. Morriss in opposition thereto.

219—David C. Whittemore, appellant, vs. The Amoskeag National Bank et al.; motion to dismiss submitted by Mr. F. P. Fish and Mr. L. L. Livermore in support of same.

196—Daniel Spill, appellant, vs. Celluloid Manufacturing company; order of publication granted.

120—William Roemer, appellant, vs. Thomas B. Peddie et al.; motion as to taxation of costs submitted by Mr. J. E. Hindon Hyde in support of motion.

247—The St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba Railway Company, appellant, vs. Ransom Phelps; motion to assign this case to follow No. 344 submitted by Mr. H. J. May in support of motion.

1,534—Andrew Albright, appellant, vs. The American Bell Telephone Company; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, on motion of Mr. Henry G. Atwater; docketed and dismissed with costs and mandate granted.

1,269—Carl Pohl et al., appellants, vs. Anchor Brewing Company; motion for leave to file petition for strangers to the record to become parties; submitted by Mr. W. C. Witter in support of motion.

1,133—J. P. Clough, President, etc., appellant, vs. E. J. Curtis, Secretary of Idaho Territory.

1,134—H. Z. Burkhart, Speaker, etc., appellant, vs. C. H. Reed, Chief Clerk, etc.; assigned for hearing on the 27th day of January, after cases already assigned for that day.

1,499—Robert Turner et al., appellants, vs. Alfred A. K. Sawyer; motion to vacate order docketing and dismissing the cause and for leave to docket cause submitted by Mr. A. B. Browne in support of motion, with leave for counsel for appellee to file brief within two weeks.

1,522—David J. Hennessy, appellant, vs. George V. Bacon et al.; motion to vacate order docketing and dismissing his cause and for leave to docket cause submitted by Mr. M. F. Morriss in support of motion.

711—M. B. Buford et al., etc., appellants, vs. Houtz and Coant et al.; submitted pursuant to the Twentieth Rule by Mr. Kirkpatrick for appellees and by Mr. J. L. Rawlins for appellants for both.

1,151—John C. Deputron, plaintiff in error, vs. Rowena Young; submitted pursuant to the Twentieth Rule by Mr. Walter J. Lamb for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. John F. Dillon, Mr. Samuel Shellabarger, and Mr. J. R. Webster for defendant in error.

1,164—C. H. Smith et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. O. T. Lyon; submitted pursuant to the Twentieth Rule, by Mr. Jefferson Chandler for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. R. C. Foster for defendant in error.

1,450—Gus Leisy & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. A. J. Hardin; submitted pursuant to the Twentieth Rule, by Mr. James C. Davis for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. W. B. Collins and Mr. H. Scott Howell for defendant in error, and by Mr. John Y. Stone for State of Iowa.

1,514—Charles A. Gregory, appellant, vs. John G. Stetson; submitted pursuant to twentieth rule by Mr. F. A. Brooks for appellant and by Mr. John G. Stetson pro se.

186—Richard W. Montross et al., appellants, vs. Charles W. Bullard et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois; dismissed with costs by appellants.

159—Leonard Mackall et al., appellants, vs. Brooke Mackall Jr. et al.; passed pursuant to Rule 26.

1,131—James D. Creshaw, appellant, vs. The United States; argued by Mr. H. O. Claughton for the appellant and by Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Maury for appellee.

1,184—William Milne, executor, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Ann Maria Deen; argument commenced by Mr. E. C. Perkins for plaintiff in error.

Eugene A. Fiske of Santa Fe, N. M., George A. Knight of San Francisco, Cal., and William J. Hynes of Chicago, Ill., were admitted to practice.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
William Timellie, Ella Sheehan	25—27
Carl Houser, Caroline Hines	28—19
Philip Reilly, Maggie Fairiley	26—23
Maurice Sweig, Nora F. Sanden	33—27
Stanislaw Kotulla, Ulljamna Figh	30—34
F. H. Chenoweth, Monticello, A. Bodwell, same	23—24
Jacob Adelson, Hattie Moses	22—18
Fred Ahrenhotz, Louise Belm	23—26
H. Nagle, Blue Island, V. Puttkammer, same	21—23
Charles Larson, Christine Lindquist	21—24
August Galmstrom, Ellen Wright	46—39
Frank Maciezewski, Constancia Witowka	24—20
H. M. Harrison, St. Paul, Minn., A. Goldstein	24—17
Martin Huger, Ludwika Kujawa	23—18
Stanislau Majcrowicz, Franciska Mulzof	27—18
Gustaf E. Kindman, Gjerda C. Hord	31—30
Daniel Keefe, Jennie Sheridan	30—25
Andrew Hazel, Theresa Leaven	27—28
Theodore Dries, Mrs. Elizabeth Schultz	56—40
Wilhelm Falkenberg, Mathilda Evenson	44—42
Anthony L. Pabst, Amanda Dunke	34—19
Charles Girard, Marie Schulz	22—18
Myron J. Wright, Lockport, Amanda M. Hastell	21—18
James A. Clark, Ettie Fargo, Geneva	23—21
Edmond F. Farrell, Clara Roth	29—18
Anthony F. Delfosse, Gertrude Prusener	25—20
Harry H. Peck, Alice W. Crow	22—21
Martin Cunder, Mary Hellbrant	37—24
F. H. Cunningham, Brooklyn, N. Y., M. Geyer, Pittsburg	27—21
John J. Callaghan, Annie Gray	24—19
Hugh Cosgrove, Mary McGovern	31—29
G. Harljen, Barrington, Ill., D. Schumacher	26—19
George Bohmann, Catharine J. Warninger	47—37
James Anderson, Mamie Kies	26—20
Edmund B. Byers, Eva H. Lewis	39—24
Myer Cohen, Ida Aronson	22—20
J. F. Case, Davenport, Ia., Carrie Kline	25—21
Ferdinand A. Luke, Mary Kearns	29—24

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phoenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

ALLEN—Ruth May, youngest daughter of David W. W. and May Allen, aged 1 year and 3 months, at parents' residence, 212 Sebor-st.

Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 11 a. m., by carriages to C., M. & St. P. depot; thence by cars to Calvary. Friends invited.

BLACK—At his son's residence, 153 Lawndale-av., Charles Black, aged 80 years.

Notice of funeral later.

EDWARDS—At the family residence in Brookline, Mass., Jan. 4, 1890, Mrs. Ann R. Edwards, mother of Mr. Erskine M. Phelps of this city.

FLETCHER—Mary Blake, only child of the late George H. and Mary A. Fletcher of New Orleans, La.

Remains will be taken to Lawrence, Mass., for interment, leaving the late residence, No. 1328 Michigan-av., Wednesday afternoon.

GLEASON—At Lockport, Ill., Jan. 6, Mrs. Michael Gleason, mother of Tom, John, Dan, and Hugh, also Mrs McCourt and Kate Gleason, aged 59 years.

Funeral Wednesday at 10:30 a. m. from above residence.

HURSEN—Lillian Frances, youngest daughter of Patrick and Mary Hursen, aged 9 months and 18 days.

Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 10:30 a. m., from the residence of her parents, 87 North Campbell-av., by carriages to Calvary.

HARTMAN—Freddie J. Hartman, aged 6 years.

Funeral from residence, 1918 Wabash-av., at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon to Graceland Cemetery.

HESSLEIN—Herman Hesslein, aged 92 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 240 N. State-st., Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 10 a. m. Interment at Rosehill.

HUTTON—Charles Hutton, at 10 o'clock a. m. Jan. 6, 1890, aged 19 years and 6 months.

Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 8, 2 p. m., at the residence of his parents, 202 Racine-av., Chicago. Carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

HALE—At her son's residence, 719 Washington-boulevard, Nancy Hale, widow of the late D. L. Hale.

Funeral services Wednesday 2 p. m. Remains will be taken East.

KNICKERBOCKER—Sunday morning, Jan. 5, 1890, at the Calumet Club, Joshua Culver Knickerbocker, Judge of the Probate Court of Cook County, aged 52 years.

Funeral from the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Michigan-av. and Twentieth-st., Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery. Friends are invited without further notice.

KARR—At his residence, Jan. 5, 392 Cleveland-av., Anton Karr, husband of Maggie Karr, aged 31 years and 3 months.

Funeral from residence Wednesday at 2 p. m. Friends invited.

LEGG—George R. Legg, father of George E. Legg, at his residence, 929 S. Ashland-av., Monday at 3 a. m., aged 61 years and 5 months.

Funeral will take place at the above residence Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 2 p. m. Carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

McCORMICK—James Francis McCormick, son of James McCormick and Miria Donnelly, aged 19 months and 5 days.

Funeral from 96 Franklin-st., Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 11 o'clock, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

PARDRIDGE—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. O. Gleason, 3613 Ellis-av., Jan. 6, Mrs. Amanda Pardridge, aged 85 years, mother of Anson, Charles, and Edwin Pardridge, and Mrs. Charles Stokes of Evanston.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RAGGIO—Paul Raggio, Jan. 5, at his late residence, 63 North Franklin, in his 59th year.

Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1890, to Church of the Assumption, thence by cars to Calvary at 1 o'clock on C. & N. W. Ry.

SAXTON—Sunday, Jan. 5, 1890, Nellie Saxton, aged 28 years and 6 days.

Funeral private.

SMITH—In this city, Mrs. Lavina Smith, at 1401 State-st.

Funeral takes place at her late residence at 1 o'clock today. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

THORNE—At his residence in Deering, Me., Jan. 2, Capt. Greenleaf Thorne, aged 83 years and 10 months, dearly beloved father of Mrs. G. A. Whitney, 919 West Lake-st.

☞ Belvidere (Ill.) papers please copy.

WOLCOTT—Jan. 6, 1890, at the residence of L. Barber, 3131 Forest-av., Lila A. Wolcott, of pneumonia.

Services at residence Jan. 7, 1 p. m. sharp. Remains to be taken to Canandaigua, N. Y., for interment.

DEATHS.

WILDER—Jan. 6, at the residence of his son, Dr. Flavius M. Wilder, 2515 Wabash-av., Edwin Wilder, aged 71 years 3 months and 18 days; father of Dr. B. P. B. Wilder of Oxford, Mich., Mrs. Consider H. Willett, and Mrs. Alfred Mills of Chicago.

Funeral from 2515 Wabash-av. Thursday, Jan. 9, at 2 p. m. Carriages to Oakwoods. Friends invited.

☞ Oneida (N. Y.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE GERMAN LITERARY CLUB WILL resume its meetings again this evening in Room D, Central Music-Hall.

☞ THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Ladies' Corps auxiliary to the Waifs' Mission will be held at the training-school, 44 State-st., Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 2:30 p. m.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
Every Evening. Matinees Saturday Only.
MR. CHAS.
WYNDHAM,
MISS MARY MOORE,
And the famous Comedy Company from the Criterion Theater, London.
FIRST TIMES IN THIS CITY
OF T. W. ROBERTSON'S GREAT COMEDY,
DAVID GARRICK.
AS PLAYED BY MR. WYNDHAM FOR TWO SEASONS IN LONDON.
Preceded by "THE HOUSEHOLD FAIRY."
Next Week—Farewell appearances of Mr. Wyndham.

MADISON-ST. THEATER.
Mrs. Longshore-Potts, M. D.,
THE FAMOUS QUAKERESS,
Will commence a series of lectures on
HEALTH and DISEASE
With an address to both sexes,
Thursday, Jan. 9, at 8 p. m.
Friday, Jan. 10, at 2:30 p. m.,
First lecture to LADIES ONLY. First two lectures will be free. All lectures Illustrated.
The lecturer aims to teach people how to live and all the time maintain good health.
Seats reserved for ladies and their escorts.

HOOLEY'S—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal.
First appearance in this city of
MR. & MRS. KENDAL
And Their Own Company.
TONIGHT } "A SCRAP OF PAPER."
Wed. and Friday Ev'gs and Saturday Matinee, } "THE IRONMASTER."
Thursday and Saturday Evenings, } "QUEEN'S SHILLING."

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON .... Manager
LAST 6 TIMES.
Tonight at 8. Matinee Saturday.
McCaull Opera Co.,
IN
CAPTAIN FRACASSA
Next Week—STUART ROBSON in
THE HENRIETTA.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Beginning MONDAY, Jan. 6.
THE ½ MAN, ½ DONKEY. | 3 BIG STAGE SHOWS.
Theater No. 1—Mlle. Rosa's Gaiety Co.
Theater No. 2—Performing Birds and Monkeys.
Theater No. 3—McDowell & Stevens' Hoop-Las.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
TIBINIGEESHIE, INDIAN DWARF.
Theater No. 1—Crollus Comedy Co.
Theater No. 2—George Diamond's Comiques.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
Immediate Hit by the Young Actor,
FREDERICK WARDE,
As BELPHEGOR in the
MOUNTEBANK.
Sunday, Jan. 12—KELLAR. Coming—THE BOSTONIANS. Season sale now ready.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
POSSART EVERY PERFORMANCE.
ERNST POSSART
Supported by the Entire Dramatic Company of the Amberg Theater in New York City.
Tonight—MERCHANT OF VENICE. Saturday night—Merchant of Venice. Wednesday, Possart in two different characters—Gebildeter Berliner and Daughter of Fabricius. Thursday—Die Bluthochzeit. Friday and Saturday Matinee—Friend Fritz.
Regular Prices. Seats Now on Sale.

COLUMBIA THEATER.
Mr. W. H. MORTON .... Manager
Engagement of the Eminent Tragedian,
SALVINI.
Wednesday—SAMSON. Friday—THE GLADIATOR. Saturday Matinee—SAMSON.
Reserved Seats—$1.00, $1.50, and $2.00.
Tonight—Mr. Alexander Salvini in A CHILD OF NAPLES. Regular prices.
Thursday Afternoon—Actors' Fund Benefit.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON
Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. (Sundays included.)
Thousands of interesting Northern and Southern Relics of the late civil war.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under Fifteen, 25 cents.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
Ground Floor—Cor. No. Clark and Kinzie-sts.
This Week—Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, & Sunday,
THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM.
Randolph-st., | And Two Bijou Theaters | Near Clark
PROF. WALLACE'S SILK EXHIBIT, showing the manufacture of silk, from the worm in the cocoon to the finished silk garment. Maj. Mertz & wife, midget couple; Claire Sisters, Mammoth Fashion Plates, The Cronin Tragedy in Wax, a Million Wonders.
2 new stage shows in separate theaters.

NEW WINDSOR THEATER,
North Clark and Division-sts.
Tonight, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday,
THE BURGLAR!
By Gus Thomas.
Popular Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.
Next Week—Jim the Penman.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
Open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays from 1 to 10 p. m.
The Entire Wonderful Collection of
Vassili Verestchagin.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Saturday devoted especially to Children. Admission for Children on that day only, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATER | 51 Clark Street, opposite Sherman House.
"REILLY & WOOD'S NEW BIG SHOW."
Bellonini, | 3 Bros. Byrne,
4 Wood Family, | Mons. Alfred,
Mlle. Price, | Alexandroff Bros.,
Pat Reilly, | Dan Hart,
Byrnes and Helene. | Florence Miller.
Daily at 2:30 and 8 p. m.
Prices 10, 20, 30c—no higher.

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Good Reserved Seats .... 35 and 50c.
NIGHTLY, REGULAR MATINEES,
CHAS. BOWSER IN Fred Marsden's Funny Play,
CHEEK
Next Attraction—Verner in Shamus O'Brien.

HAVLIN'S THEATER.
Standing-Room Only at 8 p. m.
The Jolly Comedian and Sweet Singer,
CHAS. A. GARDNER in FATHERLAND
Secure seats by telephone 3127.
Matinee Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c.
Night Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c.
Next Week—Geo. Wilson Great Minstrels.

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
SENSATIONAL FEATURES OF Dr. Cronin's Murder
Grand Concerts Afternoon and Evening by the
HUNGARIAN GYPSY ORCHESTRA.
Admission to All .... 50c | Children 25c

CRITERION THEATER.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees,
WM. REDMOND —and— MRS. THOMAS BARRY
In their great New York success,
—HERMINIE—
A Story of the Franco-Prussian War.
Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c.
Next Week—HOYT'S RAG BABY.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison
RILEY AS THE WOMAN-HATER THIS WEEK.
McCall and Daniels, De Lorrimer, Mack and Ardell, MacAvoy, Morrissey and Rich, Allen and Delmain, Demonio, Rowe, &c.
Admission, 10c. Smoking permitted. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

LYCEUM—High Class Vaudeville.
The Howard Burlesque and Specialty Co.
The models of the earth brought together. Talent, riches, beauty, and fun combined.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1890.

THE Angus Smith grain elevators in Milwaukee, having a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels, have been sold to a British syndicate for $1,000,000. That is at the rate of 50 cents for each bushel. It may be interesting to compare this with the 75 cents for each unit of nominal capacity which was paid last November for the eight elevators of the Munger-Wheeler system in this city. According to this ratio of three to two the grain trade of Chicago is not regarded by the Britishers as so hopelessly floored as is claimed by some of our exchanges. And it may be added that the Milwaukee sellers appear to have driven a good bargain.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 5,101,274 bushels of wheat, 1,771,128 bushels of corn, 1,707,633 bushels of oats, 486,712 bushels of rye, and 324,408 bushels of barley. Total, 9,391,155 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 10,840,758 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 33,756,082 bushels of wheat, 9,289,383 bushels of corn, 5,119,121 bushels of oats, 1,229,048 bushels of rye, and 2,385,849 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 215,568 in wheat and larger by 1,192,117 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 397,746 bushels.

THE money market was quoted firm, but expected to be easier within a day or two, as a consequence of relaxing the stringency at the East. New York exchange was strong and sterling firm. Local securities were active at higher prices, the favorites being West Chicago City railroad and the Gas bonds. Stocks in Wall street were moderately active and firmer except Lackawanna.—The Chicago produce markets were duller than usual, the annual election for officers of the board being in progress, but grain was heavy, mostly because of increased crop estimates sent from Washington in the latter part of last week. As compared with Saturday pork closed 2½ cents lower, lard and ribs unchanged, wheat ⅝ cent lower, corn and rye ¼ cent lower, oats easy, barley firm, and flaxseeds ½ cent lower.

IN the face of continuous injustice and cruelty and lack of encouragement the negroes of South Carolina have inaugurated their first State fair, and make a creditable display of 553 entries, including horses, cattle, poultry, crops, and fancy articles. Even had the negroes had a fair show and an equal chance with the whites in all the fields of industrial activity this would have been considered a splendid result for a race which but a few years ago was in a condition of servitude, had no property, and was not allowed even to enjoy the fruits of its own labor. How much more creditable it is that in the face of persecution and race hatred and a disposition to throw every possible obstacle in the way of his advancement he has made steady progress and is able to show the public a practical demonstration of it! The lynchings at Barnwell and the negroes' State fair present a sharp contrast in the methods of the two races.

IT is said by the medical authorities that the genuine "grippe" is always the precursor of the cholera or some other epidemic. Assuming that we have the "grippe" in this country, it has traveled westward to us from Russia, and now reports agree that the cholera is rapidly following it. Cholera is always epidemic in greater or less degree in India, Burmah, China, and the countries adjacent to the Indian Ocean. During the closing months of last year it rapidly spread westward through Afghanistan, Persia, and the regions north of Arabia, and it is now reported to be at the frontiers of the Turkish and Russian Empires, ready to cross into Europe and begin its western march across the Continent. If half the effort that is now devoted to the work of keeping up great armies among the European powers were devoted to sanitary reforms in the eastern countries under their control this deadly disease, born of filth alone, would never threaten the western nations.

THE Mayor has done nothing to check the system of railroad murder at railway crossings which has prevailed so extensively since he came into office. His negligence, however, does not free the Aldermen from responsibility. They must hammer away at him till they shame him into doing something. It took eight months of work to force him to make a few raids on the gamblers. It may take eight months more of work to get him to see that human life is protected at railway crossings. It is unfortunate that the time of Aldermen should be thus taken up with matters which ought to be attended to by the executive officers of the municipality, but there seems to be no help for it. It is likely that the same state of affairs will last for the next nineteen months. The time of the Mayor will be taken up with providing places for the graduates of the saloons, while that of the Aldermen will be spent in censuring him, because, in violation of the ordinances, he allows the gamblers to rob men and the railroads to run over and kill them.

MESSRS. DELANO, Harpster, and Lawrence, the Ohio men who raise fine-bred rams for the Southwestern ranchmen, and who compose the body known as "The National Wool Growers' Association," and spend much of their time as lobbyists in Washington, had their representatives before the Ways and Means Committee to oppose any reduction of the onerous duties on wool which the manufacturers complain of so bitterly and to demand an increase of the rates on some varieties. Several big flockmasters testified to the same effect and claimed that any reduction of the rates would subject them to heavy loss or "ruin." No information was elicited as to the effect a reduction or repeal of the wool duties would have on the average sheep-owning farmer whose flock rarely numbers more than two or three dozen. Of course the ranchmen who have thousands of sheep in their flocks are much more interested in the price of raw wool than in the reduction of the cost of woolen goods, blankets, and clothing, but it is by no means clear that such is the case with the mass of farmers who have only a few head of sheep. Any extra profit they can get in consequence of the duties on wool must be small at best, while their expenditures for woolen clothing, bedding, blankets, etc., constitute a large part of their expense of living. Of all the sheep-owners in the United States not over one in fifty can be classed with the big flockmasters, and the remaining 98 per cent have few sheep and raise them for mutton rather than wool. Free wool would give these farmers much cheaper woolen goods, and it would seem interesting to know whether such a saving would not more than five or ten times offset any loss they might suffer in the price of wool, especially as the mutton value of their sheep would remain. No information, however, was developed on this point and none sought by the committee. The testimony all bore on the manner in which a reduction would affect a few big flockmasters of the Southwest Territories, including Democratic Texas.

MORE LAND-OWNERS THAN LANDLESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

At the so-called "Economic Conference" Sunday night a man named Brown talked on behalf of the "single-tax" fad of Henry George, and sought to persuade his hearers that it would be a wise and good thing for the community to confiscate the rental value of every country farm and city lot, and thus wipe out the capital value of land. After the speaker had finished an old man went to the root of things by asking this question: "How is the Government going to get the land back from the present land-owners?" Mr. Brown's reply was that "there were more people who did not own land than there were land-owners, and he rather guessed they could take it."

It is odd that a man who knows so little about this country should set himself up as a teacher of its people. If Brown will look at the census of 1880 he will find some interesting statistics as to the number of land-owners in America. He will find that there were 4,225,000 persons who owned farms. He will find that there were over three million agricultural laborers, a large number of whom should not have been classified as such, being the sons of farmers who are working for "the old man" till they settle down for themselves or till he dies and they enter into the inheritance of his broad acres. Of these there must have been at least 775,000.

Bearing in mind the further fact that nearly all village lots are owned by their occupants, and that there are thousands of lot-owners in the great cities, Philadelphia alone having 85,000 freeholders, it is safe to estimate that there are half as many lot-owners as there are farm-owners. The figures would, therefore, be in round numbers:

Farmers	4,225,000
Farmers' sons	775,000
Owners of city and village lots	2,500,000
Total	7,500,000

There were ten years ago 11,000,000 voters. It appears, therefore, that 7,500,000 of them were land-holders, while at the most but 3,500,000 were landless voters.

Is Mr. Brown so ignorant of Americans as to believe the 3,500,000 could tax away their lands from the 7,500,000 voters without the consent of the latter? Has he seen among the 3,500,000 any traces of that fanatical and determined spirit which makes men undertake desperate enterprises in the face of certain defeat? Has he found many John Browns in his single-tax clubs?

The only temptation held out to the landless man of this country is that if the single tax is established he will pay no taxes. But he pays little now that he knows of. Some stronger inducement must be held out to him. He must be offered the lands themselves. But they would not tempt him, for their value would be taxed out of them by the Georgeite scheme.

Why will not these idealists see that they are wasting their time in preaching the single-tax fad in this country? It cannot be introduced without the consent of the land-owners, for they are in the overwhelming majority and control Legislatures and Congresses. If they chose it could be put in force tomorrow. If they do not choose there is no force strong enough to override them.

These discussions may be well enough in England, where the land is owned by a handful of men. In America it is a simple waste of time to talk of it. Those who lecture and those who listen would be quite as profitably employed were they discussing the propriety of setting up a King and a House of Lords in this country, with primogeniture and entail attachments.

DEFENDERS OF TRUSTISM WAXING BOLD.

It should be said that "the trustites in squads" who were testifying before the House Ways and Means Committee last week were decidedly of the ultra order and represented men determined to retain excessive bounties for their own selfish purposes rather than moderate protectionists who favor duties for the general good, properly adjusted and reasonable in amount. Nearly all the witnesses opposed any reductions of duties, no matter how high, and many of them had the cheek to demand large advances in rates! A representative of the manufacturers of quinine coolly insisted that the cost of that medicine of universal use should be raised on 65,000,000 people for the benefit of three or four firms which have already amassed great fortunes out of the febrifuge. His idea seemed to be that the people generally "would not feel" the advance, but the aggregate of increased profits would nevertheless be millions and would still more greatly enrich the three or four firms interested in the manufacture of quinine in this country. Similar brazen arguments were made by a number of "trust" manufacturers in various lines, who showed themselves selfishly interested in the preservation of excessive bounties.

One witness before the Ways and Means Committee—Charles E. Pearce of St. Louis—was not only ready to demand ultra-high rates for the benefit of monopolies but was strongly disposed to make a sweeping defense of trustism. Asked to explain how it was that bagging rose in price from 7½ cents in 1887 to 12¼ in 1888 this fellow Pearce remarked that "the manufacturers were badly scared by the probability of the passage of the Mills bill" and had entered into a combination, although he falsely claimed the purpose was not to increase prices. Pearce was questioned as to whether he thought fear of tariff reduction a sufficient reason for the organization of trusts to skin the public, and the colloquy continued:

> "I say," responded Pearce, "that when you undertake primarily to destroy my business I am justified, secondarily, in protecting myself, and I'll do it every time."
>
> "But the organization did not release its grip upon the people after the danger of the passage of the Mills bill had passed."
>
> "I can say to you, Mr. McMillin, there is not a bagging manufacturer in the country who does not regret the necessity that compelled the organization you refer to."
>
> Mr. Breckinridge—"Do you know of any manufacturer returning the increased price of bagging?"
>
> "I do not. They did not have it."
>
> The Chairman—"You say you didn't put that $4,000,000 of increased price in your pocket. Why didn't you?"
>
> "We didn't get it."
>
> "Who did get it?"
>
> "I don't know; we didn't."

The conclusion from these remarks would seem to be that whenever it is proposed to reduce a duty in which a trust is interested the people may expect to be severely gouged. The bagging manufacturers may pretend to have "regretted the necessity" for their trust organization; but whether so or not prices were heavily advanced on consumers, and extra profits to the amount of $4,000,000 were filched from the farmers and planters and pocketed by somebody. All this because the bagging manufacturers had been "frightened by the Mills bill." When the representative of a trust combination thus testifies to the manner in which the screws are put on and extra profits squeezed out of the planters and farmers it is time for Congress to take some precautions to prevent the people being mulcted every time it is even proposed to revise the tariff. Trusts which were at first managed with great secrecy are now being openly defended and justified before Congressional committees as though these trade combines to plunder the public were not criminal conspiracies at common law. Congressmen have their instructions from the people and need not waste their time listening to defenses of trustism. Both parties have declared against trustism in unequivocal terms and called for the enforcement of the old doctrine of the common law. Gen. Harrison took strong ground on this question in his letter of acceptance and in his message to Congress, and intimated strongly that tariff reduction would prove in many cases the most effective method of breaking up these unlawful combines. A particularly good case for such action is presented by the trust which forced up prices merely because a tariff bill had been introduced, as though it meant to declare it would brook no interference from Congress and would make the public bleed every time "hostile action" was threatened at Washington.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

Dispatches from various portions of the South report a large exodus of negroes, especially from North and South Carolina. The movement is not in the nature of an exodus of negroes out of the country, but rather a shifting of large bodies from one section to another, and mainly from the older Southeastern States in a westerly direction. Many thousands are concerned in it, and it already has attained a volume which is likely to affect and radically change the conditions of agriculture in some of the Atlantic States. They are traveling in blocks of hundreds, even thousands. One dispatch from Greenville, S. C., reports a train-load of 2,000 passing through that town on their way to the Southwest, and another from Atlanta speaks of 1,300 arriving via the Richmond & Danville road from Goldsboro, N. C., on their way to the plantations in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas. Towns, villages, and farms in North Carolina are becoming depopulated of the negro race. The movement is also spreading in South Carolina, several thousand having passed through Charleston during the last week, and it has been accelerated by the infamous atrocities recently perpetrated at Barnwell. The Charleston *News and Courier* says it is not improbable that at least one-half of the negro population of Barnwell will emigrate as soon as they can make arrangements for getting away.

A part of these immigrants are en route for Oklahoma, where there is a colored colony already of over 4,000, but the great majority of them are destined for the southern portions of the gulf States, where the planters are offering inducements for labor, the railroads acting with them to expedite immigration. There are many causes which have operated to produce the exodus. The crops in North and South Carolina have been poor for a number of years. There is also the natural desire of the negro to make a change which he thinks will be for the better and like the white man to push on westward to new places where he thinks it will be easier to make a living. There is also in certain localities, like Barnwell and Jesup, for instance, the influence of outrage and oppression which urges them to seek a change of any kind and to take the risk of evils they know not of rather than endure those any longer which they know only too well.

There is nothing remarkable in this movement. The generation of negroes which have grown up since the war have none of the influences or traditions of slavery to contend with and share to a large extent the energetic and enterprising spirit of the whites and are just as eager to better their fortunes. It goes without saying, also, that they want to get away from the cruelties of white persecution and race hatreds. So far as the race problem is concerned, however, the present exodus will not tend in any way to solve it; on the other hand, it may complicate it still further. The solution of that problem can only be reached by thinning out the congested black districts until the colored population no longer threatens white supremacy. A large part of this movement seems to be destined for portions of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and in such case it will be likely only to add more fuel to the fire. It is questionable whether the immigrants will improve their circumstances much under such conditions.

BEARING FALSE WITNESS.

The Sioux City *Journal* says: "Chicago has at last been forced to acknowledge that it is losing the grain trade of the Northwest," and proceeds to read a homily on the talk by some other paper that "the golden grain of the Northwest must still be poured into the lap of Chicago." It then charges the grain trade of this city with having mercilessly Shylocked the farmers of the Northwest in past years, and alleges that it cannot do it any more, because the opening of a new route by way of the Upper Lakes to the seaboard has for all future time taken that section out of "the power of Chicago warehousemen and middlemen of all degrees of rapacity."

The charge is made in utter misapprehension of the facts in the case. This city is losing nothing except a through business in flour from the mills around the Falls of St. Anthony, and that is only a nominal loss of traffic which pays just as much to the local merchant whether the cars pass around the head of Lake Michigan or swing off to the head of Lake Superior. An increase of some 40 per cent in our receipts of wheat last year as compared with those of 1888 certainly does not look much like a loss of trade in the one cereal by the growing of which the farmers in the Northwest have distinguished themselves in the decade now near its close, and the section referred to contributed a good share of the wheat which piled into Chicago at such a liberal rate last year in spite of the superior attractions of the northern lake route to the seaboard. That route has sprung up as a natural response to the demand for a more direct outlet from sections which never sent grain to this city, simply because they had none to send. The smaller quantities that were raised in the southeastern corner of Minnesota previous to the recent settling of the Red River Valley went to Milwaukee, or the people of that city claimed they did, and its merchants are the ones who have suffered by the diversion which a few ill-advised newspapers claim has wrought ruin to our trade. A little used to come here from that section, and considerable quantities come now, as is attested by the freight bills made out by some of the railroads in the last two months.

In reality, all this talk about "losing the business" is dictated by the same narrow consideration that actuated the old-fashioned merchant who insisted that every package of goods sold should be passed through his office. He had no idea of the modern labor-saving plan of shipping direct from the factory to his customers.

It is undeniable that a considerable part of the wheat stored in Duluth during last year was shipped thence on orders sent from Chicago. It is equally true that the bulk of the wheat stored there and in Minneapolis has been actually carried by Chicago capital and enterprise, even though the nominal ownership was never vested in any person here.

The case may be carried nearer to the home of the growler by asking him how much the packing business in Sioux City would amount to now but for Chicago capital invested in it and the existence of a big central market in this city to which it can send its surplus production when unable to find prompt customers elsewhere. The *Journal* is finding fault with its best friend, laying blame where it does not belong, and manufacturing facts to bear out its allegations. Evidently it is barking up the wrong tree.

THE STATE'S DUTY TO THE CHILDREN.

The report of the New York Department of Public Instruction for 1889 shows that there are in the State 1,803,667 children of school age—between 5 and 21. Of these 1,033,813 attended public school during some portion of 1889, the average daily attendance being 637,489. The cost of maintaining these schools was nearly sixteen million dollars. If the appropriations for special schools, such as those for the deaf, dumb, blind, etc., are added the total appropriations exceeded sixteen and a half millions.

Imperfect statistics hide the fact that a large number of children, probably 200,000 or more, attended parochial and private schools, and the further fact that a large proportion of those above the age of 15, or a third of the whole number, attended school at a younger age and are by no means without some education. Yet after making allowance for these it is evident that there are so many boys and girls who are being taught nothing that the New York Superintendent of Education is driven to discuss and favor the introduction of a system of compulsory education to gather them in.

He argues that where a government for its own safety provides by taxation for a public-school system it is bound to see that all children not otherwise provided for must be brought within its influence. There are many parents who through ignorance or indifference will not let their children have the benefits of the schools provided for them. In such cases the State must interfere, and not allow these children to grow up mentally starved and unfitted to cast a free ballot. Nearly every European nation, following the example of Germany, has compulsory education laws. If needed there they are much more needed here, where the citizen has far more to do with influencing the destiny of the State than in any monarchical country.

It has for some years been apparent to thinking men that the voluntary education system needed supplementing and reinforcing. It was good as far as it went, but did not go far enough. It was established at a day when parents were glad to make sacrifices to send their children to school. It did not altogether meet the needs of a day when fathers kept their boys and girls out of school and put them in shops and factories so as to live on the wages of their immature labor. Therefore the conclusion has been pretty generally reached that the wisest thing to do is to follow in the footsteps of Germany, that great pioneer in the cause of compulsory and universal education, and put it out of the power of parent or guardian to deprive child or ward of those advantages set apart for it, for which the taxpayers are so heavily assessed.

Germany has for many years made every child go to school and learn certain elementary branches in the German tongue, the language of the country. She has deemed it essential for the German State and welfare of the children that this should be done, and experience has proven that she was right. The soldiers who easily defeated the Austrians in 1866 and the French in 1870 were far better educated, and therefore more effective soldiers, than the ignorant men who opposed them. Nor does Germany suffer the building up of alien tongues in her midst, to the prejudice of her own language. Elementary teaching must be in German in Prussian Poland, and in Alsace and Lorraine, as well as in Pomerania, or Hanover, or Saxony.

One by one the American States are coming to recognize the fact that the German compulsory education law was the work of long-headed statesmen, and that if it is needed in a land whose population is so nearly homogeneous, it is far more needed here, where every nationality under the sun has so many representatives.

FOLLOWING GERMANY'S EXAMPLE.

Americans have seen the educational example of Germany followed by nearly every Continental nation. Belgium, Holland, Italy, the Scandinavian lands have adopted compulsory education, and have required that the instruction given shall be in the language of the country. France followed the example of her conqueror and added compulsory education to universal military service. England followed suit, and every child in the two islands has to go to school and get its instruction in English.

Compulsory education is for the good of the State and of the child. If the State is to perpetuate itself it must have a continuous succession of citizens who know and heartily accept the great fundamental ideas on which the State rests. That can be best secured by providing that all children are sent to a school where they can learn in the English language—or, if there are ears which that name offends, the American language—the five elementary branches which can be counted off on the thumb and four fingers of the right hand—to read, to write, to cipher, to know a little of American geography, and to know something of American history. He who possesses these has the keys of all the knowledge that man can need, and when the community has given him these it has done its duty by him and itself. It cannot teach him everything, but it can put it in his power to learn everything.

It is the duty of the State to see to it that no parent mars the life of his child or deprives it of the fund appropriated for its benefit. The "natural rights of the parent" so much talked of of late do not include the right to increase a child's chances of being a criminal nor the right to deprive it of an education which would make its labor more valuable, nor the right to unfit it to be a valuable, useful citizen.

The State no longer dictates to men the altars at which they shall kneel or the form of their prayers. It does not undertake to regulate their costume or their wages. But it defines far more clearly than of old the duties of men one to another. It sees that filth breeds epidemics, and therefore forces men to observe some measure of cleanliness. It sees that vaccination lessens small-pox, and therefore it enforces compulsory vaccination. While the Church once held that *Ignorance* was a good thing, because it was "the mother of devotion," the modern State sees that it is an evil thing, the mother of superstition, poverty, misery, and crime, and therefore resorts to compulsory measures to banish it.

It is no use fighting manifest destiny. The public-school system of this country is to be completed and perfected by the compulsory educational plan of enlightened Germany, which should meet with approval rather than opposition from all German-Americans.

THE negroes are not the only victims of race prejudice in Louisiana. The outrages upon Jewish citizens at Delhi and East Carroll, which took place some weeks ago, have been renewed, and the Jewish merchants of those places are now preparing to close up their business, leave the State, and go to some place where the law will protect them. The anti-Jew, like the anti-negro, outrages in that State are the direct outcome of the inefficiency of law and the low tone of public sentiment. In any well regulated community the miscreants who perpetrated the original outrages, and who were well known to the authorities, would have been arrested and punished, but nothing was done except to hold meetings and pass resolutions of condemnation. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* truthfully enough says:

> The *Times-Democrat* suggested when the first outbreak occurred at Delhi that what was needed was not so much strong resolutions of censure as the arrest and conviction of the marauders. It is not a difficult matter for citizens to meet and denounce acts of this kind, for the sustaining force of public opinion throughout the country is at their back. Wrong doing can endure censure with composure; it is arrest, conviction, and punishment that hurt. If the Delhi miscreants had been put in jail and subsequently sent to the penitentiary this lawlessness would have come to an end.

Our New Orleans contemporary has suggested the method which would be effectual not only in stopping Jewish but negro outrages also. The South is always talking about race injustice and condemning abuses, but it never does anything. Eloquent resolutions are passed but no one is ever arrested and punished. As the result of this criminal neglect the law is powerless, and not only are negroes outraged and persecuted but law-abiding white citizens are not allowed to pursue their legitimate business unmolested by law-defying miscreants who know that they are in no danger from the courts.

A MEMBER of the Cabinet is reported as saying that he has no leisure, not even Sundays, no recreation, and no time with his family as one of the penalties of officeholding, whereupon the New York *Times* is moved to say:

> It is not a necessary penalty of holding any office, however high. It is the penalty of holding office at the head of a department under an Administration that invites politicians to a division of the spoils and a distribution of patronage as party rewards and party stimulus, instead of taking a stand against such a system of prostitution of the public service. The pledges of the President and of his party honestly carried out would have protected public officials from these raids, which consume time that ought to be given to official duties, and to needed "leisure" and "recreation." If Cabinet officers are run to death they know whose the fault is if they only had the courage to admit it.

This is the opinion of a paper which for twenty-five years posed as Republican and then flopped over to Cleveland, and it is tantamount to saying that if Cleveland's appointments had only been allowed to remain there would have been no occasion for this hard work! Thanks, awfully, but the remedy would have been worse than the disease. Whatever hard work Cabinet officers or Senators have to perform is due to Clevelandism, which turned out capable Republicans by tens of thousands. We are not aware, however, that the *Times* ever seriously complained of the overwork that Democratic Senators had to perform. It is not called upon to waste any sympathy or shed any tears over the hard-worked Republicans. In view of the calamity it would have been had Cleveland's appointees been retained, they will be content and go on sawing wood without a murmur.

IF Miss Alice Jackman of St. Louis is to be enumerated in the census of that city every time she is abducted and returns home a vigorous protest may be expected from Boston and Baltimore.

SOMEBODY estimates that Philadelphia swallowed 2,000,000 quinine pills in ten days in fighting the grip. Is life in Philadelphia worth purchasing at such a cost?

THE Chicago Democracy will endeavor to do honor to the memory of Andrew Jackson tomorrow evening. Andrew Jackson happily knows nothing of the Chicago Democracy.

IF Fred Douglass is not good enough for the Haytians let the Hon. Pete Jackson be put through the naturalization process and sent as Minister to Hayti with full discretionary powers as to enforcing proper social recognition.

WHO says the Hon. Cal Brice is not an Ohio man? Doesn't he own the State?

THERE is just enough of the grand old Father of Waters left to act as a boundary line between Illinois and Missouri.

THE most refreshing instance of frankness that has come under our notice for a long time is the following from the Bismarck (N. D.) *Tribune* of Jan. 2: "The *Tribune* didn't expect to get out much of a paper this morning, and it is believed this expectation has been realized." A whole page couldn't have told the story of the editor's New-Year's relaxations more graphically.

PERUVIAN bark does not appear to be an infallible cure for the Russian bite.

NELLIE BLY'S greatest danger is yet to come. She may run afoul of a snow blockade when this side of the Rocky Mountains. If she does Jules Verne himself couldn't hurry her on her way home.

SOME enthusiastic soul has just published a "Refutation of Agnosticism." He proves, it is to be presumed, that the man who says he doesn't know anything is mistaken.

A MAN in Cincinnati who has a record of having eaten five dozen raw eggs, shells and all, has been made an honorary member of the Cincinnati City Council for life. The punishment seems a horrible one.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Any Reasonable Compromise Accepted.

Foreign Prince (haughtily)—"It may as well be understood, Miss Million, that I am no beggar. If I am to be your husband I cannot accept as an annual allowance for my expenses any sum inconsistent with the dignity of my rank and position in life."

American Heiress (affectionate, but business like)—"I will allow you, my dear Prince, enough to pay your club dues and keep you in clothing, canes, and cigarettes."

Foreign Prince (grinding his teeth)—"I'll take it."

Taken Out of Circulation.

Customer—"Here is a trade dollar you passed on me by mistake the other day."

Shrewd Merchant—"I shall be glad to get it back. That dollar, sir, once belonged to John L. Sullivan."

Customer (moving off)—"I think I'll keep it."

The Administration to the Gamblers.

Just before the raid, dear children,
We are thinking most of you,
And we somehow send you warning
Ere the raiders come in view.

Likely to Inspire Confidence.

Customer—"How much?"

Druggist—"Seventy-five cents. By the way, I wish you would tell me, next time you happen in, whether this helps your bronchitis or not. I filled the same prescription last week for a man whose corns were troubling him."

After the Christmas Holidays.

O sad is the lot of him who sits
By the firelight's dying flame,
And thinks, and thinks, and thinks, and thinks
Of the presents that never came.

The People Not Heard by the Ways and Means Committee.

New York *Post*: Hearings on the tariff by the Committee of Ways and Means are usually monopolized by persons who want greater facilities for plucking the community. Every interest is represented except the public interest. The professional, the mercantile, and the laboring classes, constituting the bulk of the population, stay at home and attend to their private affairs.

The small number whose business is susceptible of protection by the tariff are always on hand, ready to show how a little more taxing of the consumers would be a benefit to them, and consequently a great public boon. Now, it is a maxim in politics that Government is carried on by those who take an interest in it, who stir about and make themselves felt. All who do not stir about might as well be effaced. It makes no difference how numerous the sluggards, the inactive, the indifferent classes may be, or how grievously they may be oppressed by the small but active minority; it remains true here as everywhere that the gods help those who help themselves. Congressmen follow the example of the gods in this particular. They help those who go to Washington and push and pull and fight. The wool-growers last year went to Washington and pushed and pulled and fought for higher duties on wool, and they got what they asked for because there was no effective resistance to them. Their bill did not pass because one branch of Congress, being Democratic, was committed to free wool. The Senate yielded to the outlandish demand, but the House did not.

PERSONALS.

J. B. Shapleigh, a Justice of the Peace at Great Falls, N. H., has been in office continuously for fifty-three years.

Edward Atkinson declares that the annual production of eggs in this country equals in money value the country's annual total production of iron.

President Diaz is said to be a silent partner in large marble quarries in Mexico, the active manager of which has lately sold to the Government $10,000 worth of marble for $90,000.

Dr. Talmage is to be welcomed home upon his arrival, about Feb. 1, by a great public meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, over which the Mayor will be asked to preside.

Mr. Gladstone is at work upon six important articles for magazines, one of them being a critical review of Lord Tennyson's poems. A great literary man was spoiled when Mr. Gladstone became a statesman.

Rabbi Stern of Washington in a late lecture referred to the faith of the Indian as being nearly identical with that of the Israelite, and said that in treatment the same fate had overtaken them in being driven from their possessions.

Paul du Chaillu, the author and traveler, is a small, round-shouldered man, about 52 years old. He is far from good-looking, but has a vivacity of manner and brightness in his conversation which make the listener forget his want of good looks.

Cora Kennedy, the American lady who died at Rome Dec. 31, has made many important legacies, among others $6,000 to the International Peace Society, $20,000 to the Hospital Tortona, and $10,000 to the Milan Society for the Protection of Animals.

Gilbert Wooten is experiencing something of the greatness that is thrust upon some men. He is the colored man who owned the hog that President Harrison is said to (and also not to) have shot in mistake for a coon on his Virginia gunning trip. Wooten is now a big man down around Chiponax Creek.

Steve Elkins utterly repudiates the theory recently ascribed to him, that there was an understanding between Harrison and Blaine to the effect that the latter's recommendations to office were not to be seriously considered. Mr. Elkins says: "The story is too absurd almost for me even to notice it. Of course I never said anything of the kind, or thought it. The relations between the President and Mr. Blaine I personally know to be cordial and kind."

James McWhorter Whistler, the eccentric artist, is coming for certain this time. He will stand and deliver his "Five O'Clock Teas," and the public will be curious to see and hear this most un-American of Americans. He is 55 years old, is a native of Lowell, Mass., but has lived abroad more than thirty years. Ruskin once said of him, that he threw a paint pot at the British public and charged 200 guineas for it. For this severe criticism the great art critic was sued for £10,000 damages and Whistler received one farthing, which he has worn as a charm ever since.

Walt Whitman is the most picturesque character in American literature today. His splendid wealth of white hair is a fitting frame for a face of majestic beauty. His magnificent figure is not yet bowed by the weight of 70 winters. In his youth, he described himself as a "rough," and he was in the habit of associating with stage-drivers, and he sometimes handled the reins and drove down Broadway, dressed in outrageous style. But, of late years, he has settled down into a decorous and most respectable character, as the "good, gray poet."

CURRENT NOTES.

The model husbands are the men who never marry.—*Fond du Lac Reporter.*

Is the woman who goes to church to exhibit her sealskin sacque-religious?—*Rome Sentinel.*

Honesty is doubtless the best policy, but it seems to have expired long ago.—*Lawrence American.*

The serpent was the most subtle of all the beasts of the field, but the army trader is sutler. —*Boston Transcript.*

Rebellion is spreading. Even in such conservative places as milliners' stores there have been several bolts of ribbon.—*Baltimore American.*

Jaggs—"Did you swear off the 1st?" Baggs—"Well, I did, you know, and this time it goes." "Come in and have one?" "Don't care if I do."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Suitor—"I love your youngest daughter, sir." Pater—"Umph! I suppose you've heard that I have settled a dowry on my eldest daughter?" Suitor—"In that case, sir, I love her."—*Epoch.*

Young Setfast—"Had a weal adventure the other day, Miss Sharpleigh. Went fishing and a gweat bwute of a farm dog made me stay with him thwee hours." Miss Sharpleigh—"Poor old doggie."—*Drake's Magazine.*

Arthur (just beginning his French)—"Papa, is the French word for money of the feminine or masculine gender?" Father—"Feminine, of course." "Why, papa?" "Because, haven't you heard that money talks?"—*Lowell Citizen.*

Campaigning Mamma (to confidential friend of Mr. G.)—"Really, young Mr. Greenbacks is one of the most cultivated men I ever saw." C. F. (desiring to please)—"Yes, and I honestly believe your daughter Eva is succeeding at it better than any of the rest."—*Memphis Avalanche.*

"You ought to be glad that you will be electrified instead of hanged," said a prison visitor to a convicted murderer. "Why?" asked the felon in surprise. "You suffer greatly from rheumatism, don't you?" "Yes." "Well, electricity is the best known remedy for that."—*Epoch.*

Miss Chestnut—"Is it true that your marriage with Mr. Callowhill has been indefinitely postponed?" Miss Walnut—"O, no, not indefinitely. Poor, dear Fido, you know, was attacked with la grippe and died, and of course I couldn't think of marrying for a year."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Dana on Shearman.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, one of Mr. Henry George's band of economists, made a speech to the Boston tariff reformers the other night. He wept over the Hon. Roger Quarles Mills, who was present in full force. "He and we were defeated," said Mr. Shearman; but they look for better luck next time:

> Now we can wait until Mr. Mills introduces his great measure in the Congress of 1893 [cheers and applause], which will sweep away all taxes on wool, coal, ores, and all other crude materials. The protectionists are—or were, some months ago—happy because they had elected Benjamin Harrison President. We are much more happy, because we know that, unless death or some miracle intervenes, we shall elect Grover Cleveland in 1892. The future is ours! The future, with tariff reform, civil-service reform, and ballot reform.

O, let us be joyful, joyful, joyful, thinks Mr. Shearman. "You are setting in motion," quoth he, "a tide which will not stop flowing when Grover Cleveland signs the Mills bill of 1894." There's a great time coming, if Mr. Shearman is any judge of time.

But the reason why there can be no happy future for the Democratic party if it follow the Millses or the Shearmans is thus stated by Mr. Shearman:

> When you have swept protection out of the tariff the American people will be logical enough to sweep the tariff after it.

But the American people are not sweeping the tariff. They prefer sweeping the tariff sweepers.

No Increased Tax on Wool.

New York *Post*: This year both branches of Congress are Republican, and it has been assumed that the Senate bill of last year would be taken up and passed without much modification, and without any so far as the wool schedules are concerned. So confident were the wool-growers of this result that they demanded a special session of Congress last October expressly to act upon their measure, and it was thought at one time that they would get it. But another class began to take an interest in the subject of wool duties. The manufacturers prevented the special session, and now they have appeared in sufficient force probably to defeat the Senate wool schedule altogether. The petitions presented or to be presented by Mr. Frank P. Bennett of nearly one thousand manufacturers, most of them [Republicans and] in favor of free wool, and the others in favor of lower duties, are the most weighty demonstration against robbery by tariff that the present generation of Americans has seen.

CONCERNING THE HISTORICAL CHRIST.

Authentic History on His Death—Testimony of Tacitus—Oath of the Early Christians.

Chicago *Baptist Standard:* Our attention has been called to the following answer to questions by "A Freethinker," in a leading daily paper of Chicago [what daily paper?], and presumably written by the person employed on the paper for purposes of this nature. To "Freethinker" the writer replies:

> Not a trace of authentic history relative to Christ's death exists in the world outside the Gospels and Epistles, whereof the earliest existing copies date from the fourth century A. D. Any so-called "Sentence of the court in the case before Pilate," is either unseemly jest or barefaced forgery. The one of which you speak was doubtless written by some one as an effort of ingenuity, with little thought that its poor trick would deceive any sensible person.

The writer [of the anonymous paper] gives to his "freethinking" interrogator a prop to his skepticism which is really a broken reed. Not that apart from the Gospels like *details* of "Christ's death" are given, but that the *fact* of his death with some of the circumstances of it, is made, by testimony wholly independent of what the Gospels supply, as certain as any other fact of history. It is quite sufficient in that connection to quote from the Roman historian Tacitus:

> Nero exposed to persecution and tortured with the most exquisite penalties a set of men detested for their enormities whom the common people called "Christians." Christus, the founder of that sect, was executed in the reign of Tiberius by Pontius Pilate, and the deadly superstition, suppressed for a time, began to burst out once more, not only throughout Judea, where the evil had its root, but even in the city [Rome], whither from every quarter all things horrible or shameful are drifted and find their votaries.

This passage from Tacitus has been often quoted, and is familiar to students of church history; although that it should be less so to one whose attention is not habitually directed to such subjects is no way surprising. It makes historical, in the strictest sense, the following facts: (1) That some short time previous to that at which Tacitus wrote a certain person had lived whom the historian names Christus, the Latin form for the Greek Christos, English, Christ; (2) that this person was "the founder of a sect" whom the historian describes in a way to be noticed presently; (3) that he was "executed by Pontius Pilate" the word "executed" implying two things—namely: that the person so spoken of was put to death as a malefactor, and that the manner of the death was by crucifixion, the common Roman mode in such cases; (4) that this took place under the reign of the Emperor Tiberius; (5) that the scene of these events was Judea; (6) that the putting to death of the founder of the sect failed utterly in destroying "the sect" itself, but that after a brief time it "burst out once more" and spread extensively, having members of it even in Rome. It must, then, be clear to any one that in this brief passage of a pagan historian, evidently a bitter enemy of the Christians, the essential facts as connected with the death of Christ are distinctly stated, and so are made in every sense historical, independently of the Gospel and of any Christian testimony, inspired or uninspired.

The writer we quote above may not have intended to imply anything to the contrary of all this; yet what he says would leave the impression that the only history we have as to the death of Christ is in the Gospels, and would doubtless be so interpreted by his "freethinking" friend and used in evidence that what the Gospels say upon this matter may just as well be fabrications as anything else.

At what date Tacitus was born is not known. He was married in A. D. 78. If 20 years old at that time he would have been born in A. D. 58. In any event, he was a contemporary of several of the Apostles, and may have been living in Rome when Paul was a prisoner there. Of all ancient historians he is regarded as one of the most reliable, so far as the relation of events is concerned, although his judgment of men and their doings is sometimes colored by his prejudices. Other Roman historians making mention of Christ and of the Christians are Suetonius, who died about the year A. D. 110, and Pliny the younger, who died A. D. 117. These two writers, like Tacitus, evidently accepted for true the slanderous accusations brought against the Christians, and by their way of speaking of them testify to the fulfillment of what our Lord said to his disciples, "Ye shall be hated of all men for my name's sake." They, however, make historically authentic the main facts, while Pliny, although he uses, like the others, such phrases as "detestable superstition" in application to Christianity, nevertheless bears testimony in writing to the Emperor Trajan, that after the strictest inquiry, accompanied by the application of torture, he had ascertained concerning this people nothing more than that "they were accustomed to meet together on one day in the week for the singing of hymns to Christ as their God," and that they "bound themselves to each other by an oath not to steal, rob, commit adultery, break their word, or deny any trust committed to them." This is the worst he could say of them, and the worst that was ever to be said of them, apart from the shameless calumnies of their enemies. The historical character of such events as these writers mention, as to Christ and "the sect" founded by him, is made all the more sure by the fact thus so clearly apparent that it was in no interest of Christianity itself that they wrote, and in no spirit of friendliness toward it.

While these men now named were writing their histories, or shortly after their time, other men were also writing books which have been preserved, and which, while they make the general facts in the life and death of Christ unmistakably historical, also make it certain that the several books of the New Testament, "the Gospels and the Epistles" mentioned in the item quoted at the beginning of this article, whatever the date of the oldest manuscripts of the New Testament yet discovered may be, were then in existence, and were known as written by the men whose names they bear. There is no space here for a notice of these Christian writers, but brief mention may be made of another pagan author, one Celsus, not a historian but a bitter assailant of Christianity. He wrote not far from the middle of the second century, and his unintentional testimony on points we are here considering has been thus given, in summary: "He has nearly eighty quotations from the New Testament which he not only appeals to as existing, but as universally received by the Christians of that age as credible and divine. He is most minute in his references to the circumstances of the life of Christ and his apostles, which shows that he was well acquainted with them and that no one denied them." By using the facts of our Lord's poverty, suffering, and death as a basis for ridicule of the doctrine of Christ's divinity he indirectly confirms the details given by New Testament writers in that regard.

Hark from the Tomb!

New York *Sun* (Dem.): The Hon. Frank Hurd of Toledo is noted for being no liar; and he writes out the tariff smashers' platform like a statesman, clear as to both his mind and his principles, through the columns of our esteemed contemporary, the *Globe-Democrat*.

"Cleveland," says Mr. Hurd, "is the acknowledged champion of free trade."

Truth, says the poet, sits upon the lips of dying men; and the fact that Mr. Hurd speaks from the mortuary recess of personal defeat doesn't make his remarks on this question any less valuable.

Mr. Cleveland stands for free trade and for no other economic principle intermediate between that system and that long established in this country; and no additions to his program of any "other reforms" to which, in the uncertainty of discouragement, he may say the Democratic party "is, or ought to be," devoted, can disguise the truth.

One Southern Voice with the Right Ring.

Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*: The negro is here, and here to stay. He can neither be driven out nor killed out. It would be illegal and ungrateful to attempt the one, and inhuman and cowardly to do the other. The negro is docile and inoffensive, and the best laborer the South has ever known. It is the duty of every decent man in the South to put down mob law, and to see that the colored man is fairly and kindly treated and protected in his every right as a man and a citizen.

Beauty of Overworking the Supreme Court.

Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.-Rep.): There is some good after all in having the Supreme Court overworked. Justice Lamar is so busy that he cannot find time to deliver his proposed eulogy of Jefferson Davis. It is well that this is so, for Justice Lamar, though entirely patriotic, could scarcely have delivered such an address without saying things to which no Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States should give utterance.

He Is the Champion of Free Trade.

New York *Sun* (Dem): Mr. Cleveland stands for free trade and for no other economic principle intermediate between that system and that long established in this country, and no additions to his program of any "other reforms" to which in the uncertainty of discouragement he may say the Democratic party "is, or ought to be," devoted can disguise the truth.

MRS. KENDAL'S TRIUMPH.

A BRILLIANT AUDIENCE AT HOOLEY'S WELCOMES THE ENGLISH ACTRESS.

She Appears in Sardou's "A Scrap of Paper" and Enacts the Heroine with Finished Art and Personal Charm—Large Houses Greet Wyndham at McVicker's and Salvini at the Columbia—Frederick Warde's Success at the Haymarket.

It would be impossible to form an estimate of the art of Mrs. Kendal by seeing her only in one comedy, but he would be a stupid observer who could not appreciate in the acting last night at Hooley's the charm that has made her the favorite of London, and already of a large part of the United States. She was not half an hour on the stage as Susan Hartley in "A Scrap of Paper" before she had added Chicago to her conquered territories. She had the cream of the theater-going public in the cozy little theater—this, too, on a night when all the other houses were crowded, and when a great season of opera had just closed. But she fascinated her hearers and sent them away anxious for an opportunity to enjoy her art again.

But was it her art that so held the audience that hung on the lines of Sardou's ingenious comedy? Or was it her personality? One must say that it was both, but they were so perfectly blended that one could not tell where the charm of the woman ended and that of the artist began. This is a triumph of acting, to be so natural that no effort is perceived and to puzzle even captious observers so that in enjoyment they forget analysis.

When she came on the stage her composure and her presence were such as no English girl like Susan Hartley ever possessed; but her unaffected vivacity was such as one associates with all ideals of womanhood, and would be equally beautiful in matron or maid. There is no incongruity in play or in character that such a personality could not make one overlook. So, disregarding the impossible picture of English life, and the improbability of an English girl finding herself in such situations, one proceeded to submit to the spell of a lively comedy exquisitely enacted.

Mrs. Kendal was at home with her audience in a moment. She had hardly spoken a few silvery sentences in her perfectly modulated voice before every one was on the qui vive for the plot and ready to be enthralled by the actress. And yet the first act, like every one that Sardou writes, merely sharpened the appetite. It showed Susan Hartley declaring her intention of finding the letter which might compromise her cousin—a letter that Col. Blake had hidden half in fun and half in earnest.

Those who have read Edgar Poe's short story, "The Purloined Letter," on which Sardou founded his play, will be ready to appreciate the skill with which the playwright has elaborated the idea. Mrs. Kendal is on the boards nearly throughout the second act. She is called upon to do much work, but does it so easily that the thought of work is never suggested. She is in Col. Blake's apartments with Lady Ingram, the friend she is trying to serve, when she is surprised by jealous Sir John Ingram. Her task is to divert suspicion from the imprudent wife who is in hiding. The situation might easily be made a serious one; it might even more easily be made ridiculous; but Mrs. Kendal keeps it balanced on the dizzy top of high comedy, and not for an instant does the spectator feel the threatened embarrassment. This is what it is to be entertained by a finished artist. The latter part of the scene between Col. Blake and Susan shows Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in delightful tête-à-tête. Mr. Kendal plays into her hands, as he ought to do, for artistic as well as personal reasons, and the dialogue becomes a bit of high comedy polished to the highest degree. The skill of the dramatist who keeps the mind intent on the scrap of paper is more than seconded by the skill of the artists who never allow the action to slip from the plane of pure mirth on which they have placed it. When the curtain falls after the duel of wit and ingenuity the interest is intensified and the outcome is more uncertain than ever. It is only Sardou and a few like him who can pique curiosity as to a last act. As a general rule every one can guess the solution of the problem.

But the game of battledore and shuttlecock with a scrap of paper becomes more exciting. It is the dinner hour, and Mrs. Kendal has an opportunity to appear in full dress. At the first glimpse she puts to shame the slander that Englishwomen cannot dress. She is superb in black and diamonds; yet is not too queenly for comedy. The action proceeds and finishes itself as quickly and crisply as a dish of well-dressed lettuce, and the audience is left with a pleasant taste in its mouth and without a suspicion of satiety. The dramatic luncheon, perfectly prepared and served, is over.

What feasts Mrs. Kendal has in store for those who will witness her more serious performances one can only infer from the accounts of her successes elsewhere. But that she has power in reserve was apparent to all who enjoyed her lightly touched and exquisitely shaded portrayal of Susan Hartley. To one enjoying her art and personal charms for the first time it overcame the suddenness of the surprise one felt to remember that she was a sister of Tom Robertson, whose comedies have at some time been enjoyed by all who love the stage. And those who have not yet seen her may form an idea of the treat in store by imagining that she puts in action the delicacy, the gayety, and the sentiment that her brother put in words.

The management of Hooley's, and especially the scenic artist, Mr. E. G. Unitt, should be complimented on the tasteful investiture of "A Scrap of Paper." The setting of the third act was a rare achievement.

Among the women in the company there is no one who comes near Mrs. Kendal's orbit. The female members seem to be merely lay figures. Whether they are so absolutely or only comparatively one is hardly prepared to decide. An old acquaintance among the men was Mr. Wenman, who used to play the sad Antonio in the Irving "Merchant of Venice." He made an excellent brusque Briton. There were others, like Mr. Dodson, who was comical in an eccentric way, whom it will be a pleasure to mention on another occasion.

SALVINI'S REALISTIC OTHELLO.

At the Heights of Tragedy—Mr. Wyndham in "David Garrick."

Sig. Salvini began his engagement at the Columbia in a rôle so thoroughly familiar to the people that it need not be reviewed at length. His superb treatment of Othello has been written about again and again in England and America, and its fiercely realistic passion and Oriental coloring have commanded the admiration even of those who think that Shakspeare drew a more pathetic and ideal Moor. In this rôle the Italian actor touches the heights of tragedy, exciting the emotions of terror and pity in a degree perhaps never surpassed since the traditional days of the Greeks. In the expression of what is sublime in the character of Othello he is at present without an equal, his only rival in theatrical history being Edmund Kean, who was as intensely spiritual as Salvini is animalistic. All Shakspearean characters, however, being equally human and poetical, admit of literal as well as of figurative interpretation. The only objection to be made to Salvini's Othello is that it is too literal—an objection which argues a certain narrowness of vision in those who urge it. The impersonation was never seen to better advantage than it was last night, the actor apparently being at the height of his power. Mr. John Malone as Iago showed himself to be a strong and well-trained actor. Miss May Brookyn was not a poetical Desdemona, but was a theatrically effective one. Mr. Lucius Henderson, a Chicagoan, was an acceptable Cassio. The others in the cast can hardly be spoken of with praise. Tonight the younger Salvini will be seen in "A Child of Naples."

FRED WARDE IN "THE MOUNTEBANK."

In "The Mountebank," a melodrama by D'Ennery, which was originally called "Belphegor," Mr. Frederick Warde has a gloomy play of foreign color which is strong in emotional interest. The first audience that greeted the actor at the Haymarket was large and demonstrative. The scene is laid in France at the time of the restoration of the Bourbons. Mr. Warde plays the part of a wandering mountebank who, with his wife and two children, strays from village to village giving exhibitions. He travels, by the way, in a vehicle of recent manufacture, such as was not known at the beginning of the present century. But this anachronism does not trouble West Side play-goers any more than does the anomaly of open-air gardens that are illuminated by electricity. The wife of the mountebank is taken away from him by the noble family of which, it is discovered, she is a member, and the sympathy of the audience centers in his extreme agony. The pathos is depicted by Mr. Warde with vigor, but also with violence; and he insensibly uses tragic tones even in colloquial lines. His voice seems to be worn by the extravagant demands he has made upon it in his career as a "robust" actor. He has much sincerity, however, despite his disregard for artistic shading, and in the climax of the play, where the mountebank discovers himself to the villain in a masquerade, the actor wrought the feelings of a not too exacting audience to a pitch of enthusiasm. The applause at this point—the close of the third act—was long and fervent. Miss Stella Rees, as the wife of the mountebank, proved herself an actress of feeling, who is inclined to a too spasmodic method. Miss Gertie McGill played the young son of the mountebank with a simple earnestness that commended itself to the audience. The others in the cast were passable. The bill will be changed at the Wednesday matinée to "Gaston Cadol."

"DAVID GARRICK" BY THE WYNDHAM COMPANY.

It is seven or eight years since Robertson's comedy, "David Garrick," was enacted in Chicago. Then it was that brilliant but ill-starred young actor, Mr. Lytton Sothern, who appeared in the title rôle. He gave a copy of his father's impersonation, a copy so faithful in every respect that its perfection caused it to be considered only as an imitation.

At McVicker's this week may be seen another English actor who has won as great fame in the part as the elder Sothern, who was its creator. Mr. Wyndham has been accepted by London as E. A. Sothern's successor in the rôle, and his work has received the indorsement of continental audiences. It would be wrong to set down one's impressions of his portrayal without having devoted a whole evening to his performance; and an estimate is therefore deferred until such an opportunity presents itself. Suffice it to say that after the famous mock-drunken scene in the second act he was called several times before the curtain and heartily applauded. It is needless to add that the opportunities for characterization offered by the comedy were taken advantage of by such members of his company as Messrs. Corcoran, Giddens, Blakely, and Valentine. The play of the evening was preceded by a little one act sketch, "The Household Fairy," which Mr. Giddens and Miss Penrose carried successfully. More of "David Garrick" anon.

Mr. Wyndham on "Forgiven."

THE TRIBUNE has received the following from Mr. Charles Wyndham:

McVICKER'S THEATER, Jan. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A cable dispatch from London which I see in this morning's issue of THE TRIBUNE suggests that I have countermanded the production at my Criterion Theater of Albery's "Forgiven" through want of faith in its drawing powers. This is not so. I place, on the contrary, implicit reliance on the piece, and I cannot too enthusiastically indorse your correspondent's appreciation of its worth, and agree with him that it is Albery's best work.

It is, however, difficult to inspire timid actors with confidence by the aid of the cable. An important London critic a few weeks ago in announcing its revival condemned the piece, and there was, I suppose, more flash in his few words to impress my company than I could bring to bear upon them through the half-dozen electric messages I sent to encourage them. Private advices last week came to hand to the effect that though my stage manager had become converted to my way of thinking, and though the company were working with loyalty and courage, they were still working without faith.

I decided that a delicate comedy like "Forgiven"—almost a poem—could not have justice done it under such circumstances, and so at the last moment I cabled instructions to withdraw the piece until a more favorable opportunity should present itself. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. WYNDHAM.

At the Other Houses.

Charles Gardner is singing his well-known German songs in "Fatherland" at Havlin's.

Charles Bowser, a young actor who imitates Nat Goodwin with indifferent success, is playing in "Cheek" at the People's. The farce was made popular by Roland Reed a few years ago.

Those worthy romantic actors, Mr. William Redmund and Mrs. Thomas Barry, are presenting "Herminie; or, The Cross of Gold," at the Criterion. The story, which is a sensational one, deals with the Franco-Prussian war.

Corinne in her pretty Highland costume is disporting herself in the new burlesque, "Arcadia," at the Academy on the West Side. The piece was described when first produced a few weeks ago at the Clark Street Theater. The dancing of Corinne is its chief attraction.

"The Burglar," which is at the Windsor, received notice when it was enacted at McVicker's earlier in the season. It is an affecting story, founded on a sketch originally written by Mrs. Burnett and called "Editha's Burglar." The members of the cast are entirely competent.

Joseph Franken, lately of the Madison Square Theater company, New York, was signed yesterday to play the part of Grand Inquisitor in the "Gondoliers" at the Chicago Opera-House. Mr. Franken and the other principals of the Chicago company will leave for this city a week from Sunday. The chorus will leave Sunday. Richard Barker will come to stage the opera, and the chorus will probably be rehearsed by Liesegang. Dangerfield, scenic artist of the Chicago Opera-House, has just finished painting the scenery for the New York production. His work will be seen tomorrow night. Wednesday he will leave for the West and begin work on the scenery for the Chicago production.

BERNHARDT AS JEANNE D'ARC.

Sarah's Success in the Part One of the Most Brilliant in Her Career.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Jan. 6.—A correspondent went to the Porte St. Martin this afternoon with the idea of studying the audience rather than Jules Barbier's play, Gounod's music, or Bernhardt's acting. The spectators were thoroughly representative of the upper middle classes of Paris. In the scene in the first act where Mme. Bernhardt, in a kneeling attitude, with her face beaming with divine inspiration, her lips parted as if in an ecstatic trance, seems bodily drawn across the stage by some mysterious, irresistible force towards two saints as they chant their imperious notes, Jeanne melted the audience to tears. The superb situation in the second act, where the King places himself at the head of the armies of France under the guidance of Jeanne and marches to the relief of Orleans, a scene accurately described and highly commended in the description of the first performance, had an immense success and was received with even greater enthusiasm than Friday night. But the scene with Warwick in the prison produced an effect upon the public that almost defies description. Mme. Bernhardt was three times prevented by the acclamations of the audience from continuing. Judging from its effect this afternoon this passage seems likely to rank with the "Marseillaise" in its stirring, electrifying patriotism.

MR. BOOTH AND MME. MODJESKA.

They Begin Their New England Tour with a Providence Engagement.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Edwin Booth and Helen Modjeska opened their New England tour at the Providence Opera-House tonight before a large audience. The play was the "Merchant of Venice." Both Mr. Booth and Mme. Modjeska were honored by frequent calls before the curtain and more than usual demonstrations were made. Booth and Modjeska will play in several of the smaller New England cities next week. They open in Boston for two weeks on the 20th. They are engaged for three weeks in March at the Chicago Opera-House. Mr. Booth received a dispatch from Boston tonight announcing that Lawrence Barrett had successfully undergone a second operation on the glands of the throat. The first operation on one side of the neck was a thorough success, and the second one promises to be not less so.

THE CLEVELAND STREET SCANDAL.

Testimony of One of the Boys Messenger Implicated.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The trial of Arthur Newtown, the solicitor, Frederick Taylorson, his clerk, and Adolphus de Galla, the interpreter, who were arrested on the charge of conspiring to defeat justice in connection with the West End scandal, began before Magistrate Vaughan in the Bow Street Police Court today. A lad named Algernon Allies testified that he had resided in the Cleveland street house, and that he had received money for immoral purposes. He had destroyed letters that he had received from Lord Arthur Somerset. Allies admitted that he had stolen valuables from a club in which he had been employed as a waiter. He was not imprisoned for the thefts, Lord Arthur Somerset becoming his surety. The witness stated that subsequent to the exposé of the scandal Taylorson had tried to induce him to go to America.

Brutally Murdered His Father.

RUSSELL, Kas., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The authorities have just discovered the murder of Richard Boler by his son John ten days ago. The boy, aged 18, to obtain a few dollars, smashed his father's head and threw the body in the well. Two younger children witnessed the deed, but were kept still by threats.

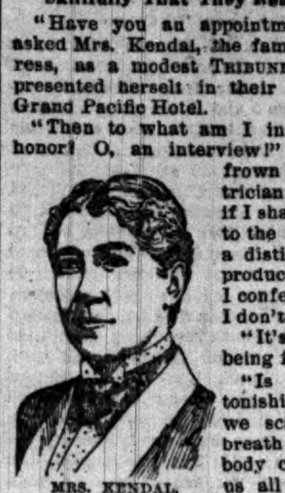
NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.

THE KENDALS CHANGE THEIR MINDS ABOUT "THE INTERVIEW."

After an Unpleasant Experience at the Hands of the Provincial New York Reporters They Are Inclined to Regard It as a Heathenish American Custom—A "Tribune" Scribe Handles Them So Skillfully That They Really Enjoy It.

"Have you an appointment with me?" asked Mrs. Kendal, the famous English actress, as a modest TRIBUNE representative presented herself in their parlors at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

"Then to what am I indebted for the honor? O, an interview!" with a slight frown on her fair patrician face. "I doubt if I shall ever get used to the interview. It's a distinctly American product, I assure you. I confess candidly that I don't like it."



MRS. KENDAL.

"It's just our way of being friendly."

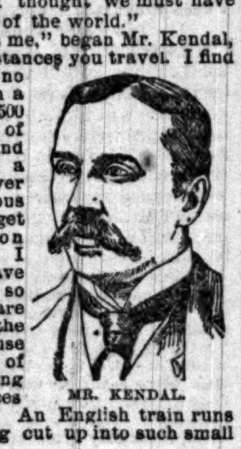
"Is it? It's an astonishing way. Why, we scarcely get our breath and then somebody comes and asks us all sorts of questions. In England we have as much privacy as anybody."

"The English papers give us dramatic criticism, dignified and serious, and that is the way our reputations are made. The interview is astonishing," said Mr. Kendal, a fair, rather heavy English gentleman.

"Well, go ahead and ask questions now," said Mrs. Kendal, sitting down and looking as if prepared for a bombardment. But she didn't get any questions, and was presently chatting away easily and naturally on all sorts of subjects. She is a tall woman of splendid physique, her fair hair parted in the middle and waving backward.

"Chicago is a marvelous place, marvelous—built within fifty years, they tell me. Most wonderful! I have heard that this infant city has a dreadful quarrel with New York over the World's Fair. I say it should come to Chicago, so foreigners can see the country. Why, a thousand miles inland, and such a wonderful country to see. What made such a city grow here? Do you mean that there is a great agricultural region west of here? Marvelous! Why, I thought we must have got quite to the end of the world."

"What astonishes me," began Mr. Kendal, "is the immense distances you travel. I find that a man thinks no more of getting on a train and going 500 miles than we do of fifty in England. And traveling is quite a different affair over here. Such luxurious trains! But you get awfully seasick on them, you know. I don't, because I have been on the ocean so much. The cars are quite as bad as the steamers. It is because of the great length of them and the long spring that produces the rolling motion. An English train runs like a carriage, being cut up into such small sections.



MR. KENDAL.

"And Patti is gone! Ah, I should like to have heard her again. It seems to me always as if all the birds of the forest were imprisoned in that white throat. And what a hall to sing in—your Auditorium. The fame of it has gone all over the world. I have heard much, too, of your boulevards. And are there any more hotels here as large as this one? It is a labyrinth. I should not like to get lost in it."

Both of the Kendals held up their hands in astonishment over the wonderful resources of Chicago.

A GIFT FROM VICTORIA.

A maid was busily engaged in polishing the contents of a jewel case, and Mrs. Kendal disclosed their glories.

"This I am most proud of because it was sent me by her Majesty, the Queen. See, it is the royal crown in diamonds, rubies, and sapphires, surmounted by the cross of St. George." It was truly a beautiful and gorgeous affair set as a lace pin. The cost of it must have been something fabulous.

"I have no doubt it cost a great deal, but it is not the intrinsic worth of it I value. It is from the Queen. Now you want my picture? They are all bad. I don't photograph well. In repose my face is plain. It is only when I smile that the features light up, and it is not often then that an artist catches a happy expression.

"Which play do I like best? Now we never tell that, do we? Why the people would all rush to see us in that one play, naturally thinking we would play best in the one we like best. But that is not always true. An artist does conscientious work in all she undertakes. We want the people to come to see us, and arrive at their own verdict. Some will like one play, some another.

"I find you have the impression here that we are comedians. In England there are grades of acting. First comes Shakspeare, the tragedy, then the romantic school. You have never developed that in America to as great a degree as we have. Then follows high comedy, in which Joe Jefferson and Miss Ada Rehan excel so signally. Then is the melodrama, the low comedy, the farce, burlesque, and so on down through every grade. We play the romantic emotional drama."

"We feel as if we were coming to a city just swept by an operatic cyclone," said Mr. Kendal. "When we read that the storm carried away a quarter of a million dollars we wonder if there is money or inclination left for amusement from the drama."

"Your people don't go to the theater to be amused," said Mrs. Kendal. "You go for intellectual recreation, but you do not sit with an idle mind. You enter into the spirit of the acting wonderfully. You become a part of the play. You think with the words of the players. I remember the first American audience I saw. I went to hear Clara Morris. She was playing the part of a young girl, a part she had long since ceased to be able to fill to the eye. But she held that audience in the hollow of her hand. She tossed them this way and that like crumbs of bread. They laughed with her. They cried with her. When I saw how an American audience could be swayed I thought that here indeed was something to work for.

"When I was coming over I was so glad to catch the first glimpse of land. I had never been on the sea before and the boat grew tiresome to me, and I was so glad to leave it. Well, we got to New York. They told me of how quick your audiences are. How they would tell in five minutes whether there was anything there that they were going to like or not. Gracious me, I was scared. It was like beginning all over again. I said I was willing to go back to the boat. But it was all right. I saw before I had spoken a dozen sentences that they knew what I was trying to do. And how quick they do 'catch on.' I never saw anything like it. Every point is understood. O, you can't tell me that people go to a theater and sit with a fallow mind, simply being amused.

AMATEURS IN ENGLAND.

"I wonder if you have as many amateur actors here as we have in England? Do you know, I think the stage owes more to the amateurs than it does to the professionals. The amateurs bring acting into the home, they make it nearer to the people. I have a dear old clergyman friend who wouldn't go into a theatre for the world. Nothing could induce him to come to see me act. But he has some daughters and nieces who are amateur actresses; and, bless you, that dear old minister knows as much about the stage as I do.

"I've just had a curious experience. I was in Berlin some time ago. In the hotel where I was staying there was one of the most famous German physicians. One day he came running in to ask me to come to a lady he was attending who had a dreadful attack of hysteria. She had been undergoing treatment, and was afraid she would die. I sat with her for some hours and quieted her. She was one of the dearest, loveliest, little women you ever saw. All I knew of her was that she was an American lady. For a long time I went every afternoon and sat by her for an hour or two. She never had the slightest idea who I was. I left before she recovered. Well, today, who should be my first caller but this same little woman. She had seen the lithographs of my face, and from those horrid things she had recognized her unknown nurse in Germany."

THE BOOTHS.

Mrs. Kendal was writing notes rapidly.

"How do you spell assassination? I always have to stop to think. It is about your Lincoln and John Wilkes Booth. Is it not a dreadful thing that that man's genius will always be overshadowed by that awful deed? He was truly a great genius, with the personal beauty of the gods. And the man himself goes to prove that he was actuated by the same spirit that made Brutus conspire to assassinate Cæsar. He thought he was doing a patriotic thing. That is sad."

"We came over by way of Montreal and Toronto and saw a great deal of snow," said Mr. Kendal. "I love snow and hoped you would have it here. It rarely falls in England. I wondered too at the wealth in the Dominion until I learned that so many of your defaulters go there. It is remarkable that the United States does not insist on extradition laws.

"Have we been interviewed?" asked Mrs. Kendal when the reporter was ready to depart. "Why, surely, you have no material for an article! You have asked no questions at all! And what have we said? It is wonderful if you can make anything out of this. In New York they embarrassed us with questions. I begin to see what the interview is. It is not such an ordeal after all. I have felt no constraint at all, and I prepared for an exaggeration of our disagreeable experiences in New York."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Emperor William's Efforts to Extend the Power of the Crown.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The New-Year's letter of the Emperor William to Prince Bismarck strikes the critics that since the accession of William II. the Emperor figures more and more as the mainspring of the Government, and the Ministers fall more and more into the background, while the legislative bodies and even the minor sovereigns sink into comparative insignificance.

The Labor Situation in Germany.

[New York Mail and Express Cable.]

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The *Kreuz-Zeitung* has an article on the strikes and labor troubles in which it declares its belief that, in spite of their unwillingness to desert their long-held position, the German employers will be obliged sooner or later to grant to the workmen privileges akin to those which are enjoyed by the workmen in England. They will be compelled to permit, particularly, says the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, the formation of trades unions; and the persistent withholding of this concession is certain to result in convulsions in the industrial world which cannot fail to work injury to the employers in the long run.

Parnell and Gladstone.

[New York Mail and Express Cable.]

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A denial is published that the object of Mr. Parnell's visit to Hawarden was to consult with Mr. Gladstone with regard to Capt. O'Shea's action for divorce. It is also denied, naturally, that Mr. Gladstone counseled Mr. Parnell to retain the leadership of the Irish party in his own hands, on the ground that his relinquishment of that position might be wrongly interpreted and be seized upon by his enemies and the Government party as a new pivot for abuse and depreciation. They do not seem to have discussed this matter at all, and Mr. Parnell's attitude is due wholly to his own judgment.

Premier Sagasta in a Quandry.

[New York Mail and Express Cable.]

MADRID, Jan. 6.—Premier Sagasta is in a quandary which he did not look for when he permitted his Cabinet to resign and started in to form a new one on a basis of liberal representation. He now finds that it will be possible to obtain the necessary coalition of the liberal parties only by sacrificing his free trade principles, and it is a question whether he will give up his pet ideas on this subject even for the sake of retaining the Premiership.

Salisbury Threatens to Make Trouble.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The *Times'* Lisbon correspondent says another note from the Marquis of Salisbury was delivered today. It is believed that this note threatens that unless prompt satisfaction is given for Serpa Pinto's action there will be an immediate rupture of diplomatic relations. The Cabinet was immediately convened and Señor Gomes was charged to answer at once.

A dispatch from Kiel to the *Standard* says that the Portuguese Government has employed German engineers to lay a torpedo mine in the Tagus in view of possible action by the British fleet.

Will Not Invite the Queen.

DUBLIN, Jan. 6.—At a meeting of the municipal council today a motion was made to ask the Queen to visit Dublin and open the new museum. The motion was rejected on the grounds that the council had no authority over the museum, and that if such a request was made political opponents might use the fact against those members who voted in favor of it.

Not So Many Foreigners Coming.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The year's immigration is 65,000 from Ireland and 254,000 from the whole of Great Britain. There is a large falling off in the movement to the United States, Canada, and Australia and an increase in the immigration to other places.

Strauss' Orchestra Coming.

VIENNA, Jan. 6.—Mr. Elwell of Brooklyn has made a contract with Strauss to take his whole orchestra to America for a three months' engagement. They will sail May 7.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Tuesday:

For Illinois, snow in southern portion, generally fair in northern portion, northerly winds, colder except in extreme northwest portion, warmer.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Jan. 6—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Fair weather, followed by snow, slight changes in temperature, fresh westerly winds.

Place of observation.	*Height of barometer...*	*Thermom'tr*	*Max'm temperature...*	*Direct'n of wind.....*	*State of weather...*	*Precipitat'n for 12 hours*
Montreal	29.70	34	34	W....	Cl'udy	.32
Minnedosa	30.16	−14	20	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Medicine Hat	30.18	−4	4	Calm.	Clear..	....
New York	29.84	56	60	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Washington, D. C.	29.94	58	62	S.....	Cl'udy	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.04	62	68	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.22	60	74	S. W.	Clear..	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.26	64	80	S. E..	Clear..	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.20	68	72	S. E..	Cl'udy	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.06	66	72	S. E..	Clear..	.02
New Orleans, La.	30.12	70	78	S. E..	Clear..	.02
Galveston, Tex.	30.04	70	72	S. E..	Clear..	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.08	66	74	S.....	Fair...	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.08	42	60	N.....	Rain..	.78
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.96	40	54	W....	Cl'udy	.04
Oswego, N. Y.	29.90	38	56	W....	Cl'udy	.12
Rochester, N. Y.	29.94	40	60	N. W.	Cl'udy	.12
Erie, Pa.	30.02	40	60	W....	Cl'udy	.06
Cleveland, O.	30.06	48	60	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Sandusky, O.	30.08	36	58	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Toledo, O.	30.12	32	58	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.10	30	52	W....	Cl'udy	....
Alpena, Mich.	30.06	20	34	W....	Clear..	....
Manistee, Mich.	30.14	22	30	W....	Cl'udy	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.14	26	32	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Marquette, Mich.	30.10	6	18	W....	Clear..	.01
Port Huron, Mich.	30.08	32	52	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Chicago	30.20	22	30	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.20	18	20	W....	Fair...	.02
Green Bay, Wis.	30.18	14	16	W....	Cl'udy	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.30	6	10	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.20	0	8	S. W.	Clear..	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.28	−4	8	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.30	16	16	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.30	14	16	N. E..	Cl'udy	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.28	14	18	W....	Cl'udy	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.12	36	64	N.....	Rain...	.16
Springfield, Ill.	30.24	20	26	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.24	26	36	N.....	Snow..	.38
Springfield, Mo.	30.14	30	32	N. E..	Rain...	.52
Omaha, Neb.	30.34	8	8	N.....	Cl'udy	....
Huron, Dak.	30.34	−4	2	S.....	Clear..	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.48	4	10	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.26	−4	0	Calm.	Clear..	....
St. Vincent	30.16	−12	−10	S. W.	Clear..	....
Bismarck, Dak.	30.26	−6	−4	W....	Clear..	....
Fort Buford	30.26	−16	−6	W....	Clear..	....
Helena, Mont.	30.44	−6	−6	Calm.	Clear..	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.12	18	34	E.....	Snow..	.01
Denver, Colo.	30.12	24	30	N. E..	Cl'udy	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.28	12	12	N.....	Snow..	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.88	52	60	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.26	18	24	S.....	Fair...	....
*Portland, Ore.	30.12	16	....	E.....	Snow..	....
*San Francisco	30.14	38	....	N.....	Clear..	....

*Morning report.

Movements of Ocean Vessels.

Bremen—Arrived, the Main, from Baltimore.

Liverpool—Arrived, the Rossmore, from Baltimore.

London—Sighted, the Federation, from New Orleans.

Antwerp—Sailed, the Nantes, for New Orleans.

For Abducting Another Man's Wife.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Jacob Lambert of Royal Center, this county, was arrested today at the instance of William Steele. Lambert is charged with abducting Steele's wife and taking her to St. Joe, Ill. Steele left for St. Joe this afternoon.

Mrs. Stoll Dies of Her Injuries.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Mrs. F. Stoll, whose throat was cut Dec. 17 at New Lebanon by Chris Achtenfeld, her paramour, died today in the hospital here. Achtenfeld is in jail at Sycamore and has confessed his crime.

STILL ONE CLUB SHORT.

ONLY SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AS YET.

St. Louis, Louisville, Columbus, Toledo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Philadelphia Represented at the Rochester Meeting—Details of the Proceedings—The Case Against John M. Ward Temporarily Postponed—What Both Sides Think—Results of Winter Racing.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The American Base-Ball Association for 1890 will consist of clubs from St. Louis, Louisville, Columbus, Toledo, Rochester, Syracuse, Philadelphia, and another city which the Finance Committee is to decide upon and name in a few days. That was decided at the meeting today. Of the new clubs, Toledo and Rochester had previously been admitted conditionally, and delegates from these cities occupied seats in the meeting from the first. Syracuse, which had also been admitted, but which failed to post the guarantee fund, was not admitted until Delegate Frazier's arguments had convinced his colleagues that the saltmakers were truly sorry for their negligence and in earnest in their desire to place a well-backed club in the American Association. Syracuse was formally admitted and Mr. Frazier took his place in the circle of directors.

It was voted that the league be one of eight clubs. Zach Phelps of Louisville presided over the meeting, at which Von der Ahe, Whitaker of Philadelphia, Ralph Lazarus of Columbus, and other magnates of the association were present. After Syracuse had been admitted the old officers and committeemen resigned to give the new cities a showing. Officers and committees were then selected as follows:

President, Z. Phelps of Louisville; Vice-President, Gen. Brinker of Rochester; Directors, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Syracuse, Toledo; Playing Rules Committee, Columbus, Louisville, Rochester; Board of Arbitration, Allen W. Thurman of Columbus, J. J. O'Neil of St. Louis, Z. Phelps of Louisville. Finance Committee, R. Lazarus of Columbus, Chris Von der Ahe of St. Louis, Z. Phelps of Louisville, W. H. Whitaker of Philadelphia. Schedule Committee, Louisville, Columbus, Philadelphia.

The question of admitting Baltimore was tabled owing to the trouble in the management.

Each club is to give bonds in the sum of $10,000 to insure permanency during the season. The constitution was amended to provide for the appointment of umpires by the President, and the single umpire system was decided upon. The matter of umpires' salaries was left to the President. The umpires are to wear uniforms selected by them and approved by the President. Applications as umpires have been received from Ensile of St. Thomas, Larry Cochrane of Newark, James E. Peeples and John T. Hurst of the Central League, Mapledorn of Johnstown, Pa.; T. G. Connell of Philadelphia, John J. Daly of Brooklyn, Curry of Philadelphia, and M. J. McLaughlin of Waco, Tex.

A number of applications for the eighth position in the association are on file, but the directors refuse to state from what cities they come. The association adjourned to meet in the Leland Hotel, Syracuse, March 10, when the Schedule Committee is to report.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Ad Gumbert, who pitched for the Chicago club last season, today decided to join the Pittsburg Players' League team. He will sign a contract as soon as Manager Hanlon returns from New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The hearing of the case of President John B. Day, representing the Metropolitan Exhibition company, against John M. Ward, head of the Brotherhood League of Ball-players, which was on the calendar of the Supreme Court before Judge O'Brien for today, was adjourned by agreement between counsel. Mr. Choate could not be present, being engaged in some other court. A hearing will probably be had Thursday.

The motion to be argued is for the purpose of obtaining a preliminary injunction pending trial of the suit brought to prevent the defendant from signing a contract with and playing ball under the management of any club in the Players' League. The New York Base-Ball Club holds a contract with Ward which contains a reserve clause to the effect that Ward cannot contract to play another season with any other club being a subscriber of what is known as the "national agreement" without the consent of the New York club. Mr. Day's purpose is to make this "reserve" clause apply to Ward's relations with all other clubs than the New York club, whether signers of the "national agreement" or not, and especially by those organized under the Players' League. It has been surmised that the present action, taken so long in advance of the opening of the base-ball season, is meant to deter other players in a similar position to that of Ward from joining the Players' League. Ward is reported as being confident that the preliminary injunction will not be granted on the ground that the reserve clause cannot be made applicable to a player's relations to clubs not parties to the national agreement. The present contest is really between the National League and the Players' League.

At the Players' League headquarters Directors Pfeffer and Addison and Secretaries Brunell and Hayde discussed the postponement of the hearing of the application for an injunction against John Ward. They were happy over the fact that the case was postponed in the interest of the plaintiff, and interpreted that act as a sign of weakening on the part of John B. Day.

"We would not have been surprised," said Frank Brunell, "to have heard that a preliminary injunction had been granted. We rather expected it. Our advices from New York are that in nine cases out of ten preliminary injunctions are granted when applications are heard and that one would probably be granted in this case. John Ward is confident that not even a preliminary restraint will be granted. If it should be the National League would magnify its importance and try to use it as a club over timid brotherhood men who know nothing about legal proceedings. We have discounted all possible effect that a temporary injunction might have by advising all our players to pay no attention to any decision until the injunction is either made permanent or dissolved. We are ready to go on with the case on its merits, and believe the other side is not."

ANSON AND SPALDING.

"What are you going to do?" was asked of Capt. Anson at the league headquarters.

"O nothing. Just sit still until the decision is rendered in the Ward case, and then sit here and wait for contracts to come in. They'll just roll in."

The Captain was offered a bet of a suit of clothes that the decision would not be against Ward.

"I'll not go that. I'll bet a little money."

A twenty-dollar note was handed to Spalding and the Captain examined his pockets. Finding that he had only a few dollars in currency and checks for several hundred, he directed Spalding to hold the $20 and make good for him.

"Write out your proposition," suggested Spalding, and a document was drawn which recited that the party making the proposition wagered the amount named "that the New York club will not obtain a permanent injunction against John Ward in the case now pending in the Supreme Court of the State of New York." Anson objected to the word "permanent." An offer to substitute "win the suit" for "obtain a permanent injunction" did not strike the Captain as exactly favorable, and he gracefully ended negotiations with "You may have the best of me, and I ain't anxious to lose my money." He intimated that he was confident that a preliminary injunction would be granted and would bet that way.

"Our lawyers say we will win, and I think we ought to under those contracts. They say the players who signed them may be reserved, what for and at what salary. That seems plain enough to me. I don't know much about law, but I do know something about base-ball, and can tell you that we'll be on the field next summer and will play good ball."

Mr. Spalding picked up a telegram that was lying on his desk and said: "Here is a telegram from San Francisco which says: 'Mark Baldwin wants to sign with your club. His figures are high—$4,800.'

"I answered that I could not negotiate with a man under contract. He is reserved by the Columbus club and I consider that under contract. I don't know what to think about that telegram. It was sent by a friend of mine, who I know is sincere. Baldwin may be sincere and may not."

"You are given as the Boston *Herald's* authority for the report that O'Day has signed a New York club contract. How is that?"

"All I know is that John B. Day telegraphed me to see O'Day and try to get him to sign a contract. I told one of my men to tell O'Day to call and see me. That was over a week ago, and I haven't seen O'Day yet. That's all I know about it. I believe a lot of reports that brotherhood men have signed National League contracts are started by the Players' League people so that they can get a chance to deny them."

Coming Back from the Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Mike Kelly and wife left last night for Boston via Los Angeles. White, Johnston, Hurley, Radbourn, Daily, and Richardson left this morning for the East by the same route, and Manager Hart, Nash, and the balance of the Bostons leave Thursday. It looks as if the base-ballists "hoodooed" the town, for rain has fallen almost incessantly since the company arrived, and in consequence they are not "in" many dollars by their California trip. The Browns leave in a few days, going via Portland, Salt Lake, and Denver.

Players' Notes.

A telegram was received yesterday afternoon saying Comiskey, Latham, Ryan, Mark Baldwin, and Tip O'Neil would start for Chicago in the evening and might be expected here next Saturday. When asked if he knew anything about Baldwin's alleged effort to open negotiations with Spalding, Secretary Hayde said: "Don't pay any attention to those reports. We have advanced money to Latham, O'Neil, and Baldwin, and they will play right here in Chicago. We haven't pursued the business course that some of the old league people used to practice, and loaned money on interest to players. What we have advanced is specified as money paid for services to be rendered next season. There is no loan about it, but a legal obligation to perform the services for which the money was paid. That is our way of doing business. It will hold every man who has received a dollar, and if he don't do as he agrees he will get into trouble."

The White-Stocking club will decide upon grounds today. They were practically selected last night, but it was deemed prudent to withhold the location until certain papers could be drawn today.

WILL MYER MEET M'AULIFFE?

Dick Roche Wants a $5,000 Set-To Under Certain Conditions.

Lee Cheeney, Billy Myer's backer, arrived from Bloomington yesterday morning to make final arrangements for the meeting between Myer and Gilmore at Battery D. As a result of his arrival the athletic meeting, of which the contest between the noted lightweights will be a leading feature, was postponed from Jan. 13 to Jan. 15. Cheeney wanted the affair put off for a longer time, saying Myer should have three weeks to get ready. He was told Myer must appear Jan. 15, or Jack McAuliffe, who was coming this way and was anxious to exhibit here, would be telegraphed to take his place. Cheeney agreed to Jan. 15, and telegraphed for Myer, who will be here this morning.

When Dick Roche saw in yesterday's TRIBUNE Cheeney's declaration that Myer was anxious to get at McAuliffe, he said: "Just say for me that if he will fight at 137 pounds he can get at Jack. I'll make a match at that weight for $5,000 a side, the fight to take place in California after Jack's fight with Carroll. I'll make it, win or lose with Carroll, and if Jack gets to the ring all right at 137 pounds I'll bet 'em as much as they want to bet and won't care if Myer weighs a ton. Any one who wants to back Myer on those terms can find me at the billiard room for two or three days, and if I am not here Jake Schaefer will see that my proposition is made good. I want it understood that there is no use talking about 133 pounds. Jack can't get to that weight and it's out of the question."

Today's Card at Guttenberg.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The card for tomorrow is as follows:

First race, six furlongs, maidens, selling—James Norris, Leander, Bonnie Lass, Glitter, Johnnie O., Remember gelding, Phil Thompson, Merlin, Teddington, Crispin, Fiaco, Mile End, Ban Dance, Gold Vase filly, Lillie M.

Second race, five furlongs, beaten horses—Facial B., Little Barefoot, Glencliffe, Count Luna, Pat Donovan, Trojan, Woodlawn, Lord Beaconsfield, Bass Viol, Electricity, Carlow, Goldfish, Thad Rowe, Dr. Jekyll, Topeka.

Third race, six and a half furlongs—Elmstone, Austrelitz, Millerton, Folsom, Jerry, Paradise, Alida gelding, Tappahannock.

Fourth race, the Assembly Handicap, one mile and an eighth—Juggler, Glendale, She, Wynwood, Frank Ward, Wilfred, Larchmont, Rapine, Lancaster, Philip D.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Bradford, Lomax, Cupid, Bloss, Duff, Hearst, Queen of Hearts, Lillie D., Onward, Belle Kennedy, Marie Lovell.

Sixth race, seven furlongs, selling—Con Noble, King Idle, Royal Garter, Salesman, Pendennis, Vigilant, Theora, Gendarme, Nina W., Lemon Blossom; Landseer, Hot Scotch, Equality, King William.

Racing Results at Clifton.

CLIFTON, N. J., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The threatening weather did not prevent a large crowd from making the journey to this course today.

First race, five furlongs—Mulligan won, Romance second, Peril third. Time, 1:04½.

Second race, one mile and a furlong—Fordham won, Van second, Juggler third. Time, 1:58¾.

Third race, seven and one-half furlongs—St. Paris won, Redlight second, Blessed third. Time, 1:35¾.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Brait won, Mabie Glenn second, Pericles third. Time, 1:28¼.

Fifth race, seven and one-half furlongs—Jim Murphy won, Sparling second, Trifler third. Time, 1:38¾.

Sixth race, six and one-half furlongs—Barnum won, Richmond second, Dongan third. Time, 1:24½.

The Stallion Bellview Sold.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—R. S. Steader of Elmore Place, this county, has purchased of Myers & Wagner of Dayton, O., the bay stallion Bellview, 6, by Belmont, dam by Volunteer, for $3,000. Bellview has a record of 2:30½.

Skating Race Postponement.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The five mile skating race between Axel Paulsen, the world's champion, and McCormick has been postponed until Wednesday, Jan. 15, owing to Paulsen's illness, occasioned by the strain of his fifteen mile race New-Year's Day. He is afflicted with a severe cold and occasional twinges of rheumatism.

Sluggers Bound Westward.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Jack McAuliffe and Billy Madden left for the West this evening. They will give an exhibition at Buffalo tomorrow night.

CHICAGO'S CLAIMS FOR THE FAIR.

Important Action to Be Taken Tonight—An Alleged Political Move.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The Chicago World's Fair Committee will dine the Illinois delegation at Welcker's tomorrow night. It is desired to bring the whole delegation together and to discuss with the representatives the best methods to be followed in gaining Congressional influence. It is realized that after the claims of the city to the Fair have been put before the committees of both Houses the individual members will have to do much of the work that is necessary. By a free and frank after-dinner discussion a good understanding may be reached and the Chicago people will have a chance to test the sentiment of the delegation as a whole. The first step in the House program will be taken tomorrow when Mr. Hitt calls the Committee on Foreign Affairs together and the sub-committees are appointed. One of these sub-committees will have charge of World's Fair legislation, and to it will be referred the Chicago and other bills, to be digested and reported to the full committee. It is likely that Mr. Hitt himself will be one of the members of this sub-committee, with Mr. Fitch or Gen. Ketchum to represent New York.

The Senate Quadri-Centennial Committee will meet Wednesday morning, but will probably go no further than to fix the days on which the representatives of the different cities may be heard. Senator Cullom today suggested to Chairman Hiscock that in view of Senator Farwell's illness and the uncertainty regarding his ability to take part in the proceedings, this arrangement be made and the Chairman promptly acquiesced. Senator Farwell arrived tonight. He is somewhat the worse for his railroad journey, but he hopes to be up to the Senate by Thursday or possibly Wednesday. It may be that the Senate committee will invite the House Foreign Affairs Committee to take part in the hearing in order that the delegations from the different cities may not have to travel over the same ground twice. Mr. E. T. Jeffery has been busy today preparing the memorial which will supplement the remarks of Judge Bryan. Altogether, Chicago is likely to have a comprehensive statement made of its advantages.

The animus of the opposition to Chicago was shown today in a public interview with Senator Morgan of Alabama. In the last Presidential election he was proved a falsifier in regard to what took place in the executive sessions of the Senate, so that any statement he makes about his own knowledge of events in a Republican caucus must be taken with full charity for a vivid imagination. Morgan's interview, however, will be interesting to Western Democrats, as it shows how adroitly the New-Yorkers are working for support in the South. In the course of his interview Senator Morgan said: "We are well aware that the Republican caucus considered the question of the location of the quadri-centennial exposition in reference to its bearing on the elections of 1892. What they resolved I do not know, except that the select committee of the Senate was increased from seven to fifteen members. Before the movement was made it was an open secret that the old committee favored New York as the place for holding the Exposition. Since that change the political reasons for the selection of Chicago have been freely discussed in high Republican circles. The influence of the use of the many millions that will be expended in this celebration in the Presidential election is a great consideration in the opinion of the spoilsmen, and it will do more good to the Republican party in Chicago than it would likely do in New York."

It is true, as the Alabama Senator says, that the Republican caucus committee did decide to increase the membership of the Quadri-Centennial Committee and the Democratic caucus committee promptly agreed to it. The pressure from all sides—from Washington and St. Louis, as well as Chicago—was for an enlarged committee. The Democratic caucus also selected its own members of the committee and it put on six Southern Senators, all of whom, with the exception of Vest, are likely to favor New York. Senator Voorhees of Indiana was dropped by his own party because he was supposed to lean toward Chicago. As the committee now stands, of the fifteen members only Farwell and Wilson of Iowa are committed to Chicago.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Late this afternoon Mayor Grant received a telegram from Chauncey M. Depew stating that Senator Hiscock had appointed Saturday morning to hear New York relative to the World's Fair and that they should have as many representative people in attendance as possible, including all the members of the Committee of One Hundred who could be persuaded to go.

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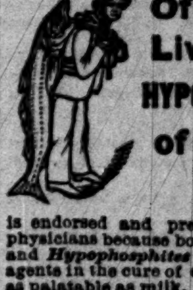

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STILL THE HEALTH-PAMPHLET TRIUMPHS.

Among the important recent indorsements is that of Dr. James F. Danter of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, Canada—formerly Magistrate in the Province of Quebec. So impressed was Dr. Danter as to the merits of the new treatment that on his way to his new field of labor in San Francisco, Cal., he purchased several hundred copies of the Health Pamphlet to take with him. Writing to a friend in New York, Sept. 10, he says:

"I was among the very first to order Dr. Hall's Health-Pamphlet on seeing its announcement in the MICROCOSM. I was then in Washington City, and proceeded immediately to put the new treatment into practice, personally and with others, more especially to test its physiological and therapeutical effects. I have become so convinced of its value for the alleviation of many forms of disease, such as dyspepsia, lung troubles, constipation, kidney derangements, and in fact all forms of disease which have their origin in an impure state of the circulation, that I am ready to give it my unqualified indorsement.

"JAS. F. DANTER, M. D."

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ON THE SUPREME BENCH.

JUSTICE DAVID J. BREWER FORMALLY TAKES HIS SEAT.

Distinguished Members of the Bar in Court to Witness the Induction of the New Associate Justice Into Office—Important Bills Introduced in the House and Senate—A Large Grist of Appointments—Washington Notes.

JUSTICE BREWER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—David J. Brewer, the new Associate Justice, was sworn in this morning and took his seat on the Supreme Bench. The Attorney General and a number of Senators and distinguished members of the bar occupied the space reserved for members of the bar. At exactly 12 o'clock the Marshal called order and announced the arrival of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. The members of the court walked solemnly in behind the screen, the two doors at the arch behind the Chief Justice's chair were opened, and the robed expounders of the supreme law of the land marched through between the red silk curtains and took their seats. Mr. Brewer, a dark complexioned, clear-visioned man, walked in with the rest as far as the clerk's desk and there was given a seat to await the oath. He had on his black silk robe and seemed quite as much at ease as if he had been long among the robed powers. The Chief Justice announced that Mr. Brewer had become a member of the court and was present to take the oath of office. The clerk then read the commission, and then administered the oath, which Mr. Brewer read in a clear strong voice. The new Justice then took his seat at the extreme left of the bench. Without further ceremony the court proceeded with its business.

The long list of bills and resolutions introduced in the House before the holidays was swelled by the addition of several hundred today. Many of these were relics of unsuccessful efforts at legislation in former Congresses, and a large proportion of them will again suffer a like fate in this Congress. Mr. Cannon introduced Mr. Randall's old bill for the repeal of certain laws relating to what are known as permanent and indefinite appropriations.

Mr. Adams—A bill extending the criminal jurisdiction of the Circuit and District Courts to the great lakes and their connecting waters.

Mr. Gest—A bill providing a method for the collection of back wages for laborers, workmen, and mechanics who have been in the employ of the Government at any time since the passage of the Eight-Hour law in 1868. It provides that they shall be paid the same wages per day that was paid by private parties in the vicinity where the work was done and that eight hours shall be paid for as a full day's work.

Mr. Post—A bill appropriating $800,000 for the erection of a building near the Smithsonian Institution in this city for the use of the United States Geological Survey.

Mr. Springer—Joint resolutions for amendments to the Constitution prohibiting the passage of private or special laws where general laws or statutes of limitation relating to the subject matter are then in force; a bill making the term of the President six years and prescribing ineligibility for reelection; also a bill providing for free transmission by mail of all official correspondence of Senators and Representatives; a bill to enable the Territories of Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Arizona to come into the Union of States; and a bill for the adjudication of private claims by the Court of Claims.

Mr. G. W. Smith—A bill appropriating $30,000 for the construction of a graveled road and bridges from the terminus of the graveled road in Alexander County to the Nationrl Cemetery at Mound City, the road to be twenty-five feet wide and about one mile long; a bill making Cairo a port of delivery; a bill appropriating $10,000 for an elevator in the custom-house at Cairo and for heating apparatus, general repairs, and fencing.

Mr. Lane—A bill requiring the Superintendent of the Census to ascertain the amount of mortgage indebtedness of farmers and the percentage of farmers who are tenants; a bill granting cumulative pensions to officers and soldiers who received several wounds in battle—the amount not to exceed $72 a month; a bill providing a graduated income tax; a bill to define and tax trusts and authorize the free importation of articles covered by trusts; a bill providing a scheme for the erection of post-office buildings under the direction of the Postmaster General at any place where the gross receipts of the post-office for two years or more preceding shall have exceeded $3,000 a year, and graduating the cost of the buildings according to receipts; a bill providing that whenever a National bank shall surrender its notes the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue an equivalent amount in Treasury notes of the same denominations.

Mr. Rowell—A bill to regulate the method of procedure in contested election cases.

Mr. Carlisle of Kentucky offered a resolution authorizing the Speaker to administer the oath of office to Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania at his residence in Washington; and, further, authorizing Messrs. Wilber of New York and Whitthorne of Tennessee to take the oath of office before proper officers. Adopted.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

Requesting the executive departments to change the extradition laws with Great Britain so that persons charged with grand larceny, embezzlement, and other crimes may be extradited from Canada.

By Mr. Finley, Kentucky—To reduce taxation and cripple rings and monopolies.

By Mr. O'Donnell, Michigan—For a public building at Battle Creek, Mich.

By Mr. Chipman, Michigan—To increase the pay of letter carriers.

By Mr. Cutcheon, Michigan—To encourage reenlistment in the army and to prevent desertions; also, for the reorganization of the artillery force; also, to increase the efficiency of the signal corps; also, to extend the general land laws over the Territory of Alaska.

By Mr. Hall, Minnesota—For a public building at Red Wing, Minn.

By Mr. Bland, Missouri—Looking to the imposition of an income tax for the payment of pensions; also for the free coinage of silver; also limiting the coinage of the double eagle.

By Mr. Smith, Arizona—For the admission of Arizona; also for the reclamation of the desert lands.

The following appointments were announced by the Speaker:

Messrs. Butterworth, Lodge, and Wheeler, regents of the Smithsonian Institution; Messrs. Hitt and Hemphill, members of the Board of Directors of the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

When the Senate met there was less than a quorum of Senators in the chamber. Among the numerous petitions presented and referred were two from Kansas and Texas, the former urging the selection of Chicago and the latter of St. Louis as the place for the International Exposition of 1892. Mr. Platt presented the copy of a constitution adopted at Boise City for the proposed State of Idaho; referred. Among the bills introduced and referred were the following:

By Mr. Frye—To promote ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and to promote commerce.

By Mr. Reagan—To prevent transportation of merchandise in bond from the ports and territory of the United States into the Republic of Mexico, and to restore that privilege when the Zona Libra along the boundary between the two countries is abolished.

By Mr. Cullom (by request)—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to loan money to farmers at 2 per cent.

By Mr. Chandler—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution so that, if any State shall fail to enact or effectually to enforce laws against murder and other felonies, Congress may provide for punishing those crimes within such State.

Mr. Plumb offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the managers of the National Soldiers' Homes to consider and report upon the advisability of establishing a hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., to which all disabled ex-Union soldiers shall be admitted under proper recommendations.

Mr. Plumb also offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table for further action:

WHEREAS, The Secretary of the Treasury has by public advertisement invited bids for leasing the islands of St. Paul and St. George, in the Territory of Alaska, for the period of 20 years; and

WHEREAS, The law under which said proposal is issued was passed about 20 years ago, and the circumstances and conditions existing in Alaska and with reference to the seal industry have materially changed during that period; and

WHEREAS, It has been charged, upon the authority of a late Governor of Alaska, that the Alaska Commercial company, now occupying said islands under lease from the Government, has exercised its privileges oppressively and against the interest of both the natives and the Government; therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested not to make a new lease of said islands until further action by Congress, or until the latest period made necessary by existing law, and that meanwhile he make full report to the Senate as to the manner in which the said Alaska Commercial company has discharged its duties and obligations under the present lease and also what additional legislation, if any, is necessary in order that the interests of the Government and those of the natives and citizens of Alaska may be more fully protected.

Mr. Call offered a long preamble and resolution setting forth that the German Government is interested in assisting Spain to perpetuate her sovereignty in Cuba, protesting against any such combination, and requesting the President to furnish the Senate such information as may be in possession of the State Department in regard to the matter. Referred.

Mr. Dawes offered a resolution (which was agreed to) calling on the Postmaster-General for information as to the proposed connection of the Post-Office Department with the telegraph companies and as to the probable cost of the erection of a Government independent telegraph line between the cities of St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York.

The Senate then took up the bill to amend the Census act by increasing the pay of Supervisors from $500 to $1,000, and Mr. Stewart proceeded to make a speech on the silver question, after which the bill was passed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

Archbishop Satolli, the Papal Legate who came to this country as the personal representative of Pope Leo in the dedication of the Catholic University, seems to have a rough time of it. His latest interview, in which he tells about Archbishop Ireland's political power as a Democrat and the political sway of the Catholic Bishops generally, has confirmed the belief of the leading Catholics who met him here that, while he may be a great theologian, his insight into American institutions is not deep enough to gain him reputation as a man of ordinary shrewdness. Archbishop Satolli was in the United States, all told, about three weeks. He was warned that he would only make himself ridiculous if he tried to set on foot an intrigue for a Papal Nuncio. Nevertheless, he has gone back to Europe and talked volubly concerning the success of his "mission." Conservative Catholics who are familiar with the facts are greatly disgusted, and they plainly hint that it is time for the Vatican to silence Satolli.

The State Department is in utter ignorance as far as the outside eye and ear can learn of any intention on the part of the Pope to send a Nuncio to this country as the representative of the Vatican. Assistant Secretary Wharton said this morning to a reporter that he knew nothing about the matter, but he thought it was not likely that a Nuncio would come. Mr. Walker Blaine was in the same condition of ignorance regarding the subject. He said: "We have of course never recognized the Pope as a temporal ruler and have never sent him an envoy. Our Minister to that region has been accredited to the Italian Government, and if there has been any occasion for communicating with the Vatican it has been done through the Minister. I do not think that a Papal representative has ever been sent to this country. It is a grave question whether or not one would be received if he came—a question that would have to be discussed over there," nodding his head backward at the White House. "And I have not the slightest idea of how it would be decided. I do not believe in the rumors."

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Interior Department—Claiborne J. Walton, to be Pension Agent at Louisville, Ky.; J. Lee Knight, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Topeka, Kas. To be Registers of Land Offices—George F. Blanchard at Sidney, Neb.; W. H. Seamans at Los Angeles, Cal.; James C. Noell at Ironton, Mo.

Department of Justice—Hiram Knowles, to be United States District Judge for the District of Montana; Robert H. Paul, to be United States Marshal for the Territory of Arizona.

To be United States Attorneys—Isaac N. Alexander, Northern District of Ohio; Theodore F. Shepard, Eastern District of Michigan; Maurice D. O'Connell, Northern District of Iowa; Franklin P. Mays, District of Oregon; Albert D. Weed, District of Montana.

Postmasters—William T. Thomas, North Baltimore, O.; William H. Tripp, Carrollton, O.; Eli R. Alderman, Marietta, O.; Isaac N. Zearing, Bellefontaine, O.; George W. Dunham, Manchester, Ia.; John E. Duncan, Ames, Ia.; Edward A. Wood, Avoca, Ia.; Richard A. Smith, Lake City, Ia.; John L. Grubb, Columbus Junction, Ia.; Marshall W. Herrick, Monticello, Ia.; Robert Henderson, Junction City, Kas.; Joseph Lucas, Cherokee, Kas.; William C. Osgood, Meade, Kas.; William Landsdowne, Louisiana, Mo.; H. S. Glaze, Macon City, Mo.; Frank Knickerbocker, Savannah, Mo.; Frank McElroy, Marine City, Mich.; Dwight Warren, Three Oaks, Mich.; William Humphrey, Adrian, Mich; Warden R. Chapell, Corunna, Mich.; Townsend A. Ely, Alma, Mich.; William H. Race, Faulkton, S. D.; William T. Havens, Webster, S. D.; John R. Decker, Columbus, Wis.; Robert A. Scott, La Crosse, Wis.

For the purpose of testing the question whether members of the House can draw their salaries from the Treasury without using the Sergeant-at-Arms as an intermediary Representative Lee called at the Treasury today and presented a certificate from the Speaker of the House that he had served as a member from the 4th of December to the 4th of January. The certificate was honored at once and Mr. Lee was given a draft on New York for his December salary. Several other Representatives profited by the experience of the Virginia member later in the day. Others drew their December salaries from the new Sergeant-at-Arms. The payment of November salaries will be delayed until the House takes action on the report of the investigating committee, which Representative Adams of Illinois is now engaged in preparing for the consideration of the committee. It is believed to be the temper of the House that the whole amount of salaries and deposits stolen by Silcott, the late cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms, shall be paid out of the Treasury by a special appropriation.

The United States Appraiser at Chicago has made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the business of his office, showing that during the year 1889 it passed upon and appraised merchandise valued at $13,507,339 and that while this value is $298,015 less than the value of merchandise passed upon during the year 1888 the amount of duties collected on the same shows an increase over 1888 of $75,088. The increase in collections was mainly in cigars and the decrease in collections in dry goods and tin plate. The decrease in the collections upon dry goods is easily explained, says the Appraiser, when it is stated that the establishing of agencies at foreign manufactories is on the increase and the selling of foreign manufactures, duty paid and consigned to these agents, is becoming a favorite practice of many shippers to this country.

Although the House Committee on Rules has not held a session during the recess Speaker Reed, who is ex-officio Chairman, has drafted a code of rules for the government of the House during the coming session. It is also understood that although the old rules will be largely readopted there will be important changes proposed in those which relate to the mode of procedure in the House. A clause will be inserted to enable the Speaker to put a stop to filibustering actions, when their object is clearly manifest, and a change will be made so as to admit of the addition of new legislation to general appropriation bills. A morning hour for the immediate consideration of bills reported from committees, such as existed prior to the Forty-seventh Congress, will probably be provided for.

There is a goodly sprinkling of Chicago lawyers here on Supreme Court business. Mr. Edwin Walker and Huntington W. Jackson are on opposite sides in one case, while in another Lyman Trumbull and John P. Wilson will be opposed to W. C. Goudy. Some time during the week the dressed beef cases in which Mr. Goudy is counsel will be likely to come up, and also the Minnesota litigation in which the right of the State Legislature to fix rates is questioned.

Some of the farmers in Coles County, Illinois, know what they want and are not afraid to ask for it. They sent to Senator Cullom a bill which he introduced at their request. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be hereby authorized to loan money to the farmers of the United States out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated at 2 per cent per annum, and secure the payment of the same by mortgage on the land. The bill, as a resolution, was passed by the Coles County Grange of the Patrons of Industry.

In compliance with a resolution of the House adopted today Speaker Reed expects to call at the residence of ex-Speaker Randall tomorrow and administer the oath of office to him as a member of the House. As a compliment to the ex-Speaker Mr. Reed will invite ex-Speakers Banks and Carlisle to accompany him and witness the ceremony.

It affords instant relief and speedy cure to all sufferers from rheumatism, Salvation Oil! 25 cts.

DIFFERS WITH WALKER.

MIDGLEY SAYS SOFT LUMBER RATES ON HARDWOOD CAN'T BE APPLIED.

The Alton Refuses to Discriminate Against Shipments of Oak from Chicago in Comparison with Such Shipments from Wisconsin—Grain Rates from Nebraska Points to St. Paul and Lake Superior Points to Be the Same as to Chicago.

The following letter which has been addressed by Chairman J. W. Midgley to the General Freight Agents of the Wabash, St. Louis & San Francisco, Missouri Pacific, and Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroads explains why, in conformity with the decision of Chairman A. F. Walker of the Gentlemen's Association, the tariff rates naming soft lumber rates on birch, beech, maple, and elm has not already been withdrawn. The letter was sent by Mr. Midgley to the four parties named because they unitedly opposed the proposition to include oak and soft lumber rates and are therefore directly concerned in the shape affairs have taken:

"You will doubtless by this time have received a copy of Mr. Walker's decision looking to the application of soft lumber rates on through shipments of birch, beech, maple, elm, and oak from interior points north of Milwaukee to Missouri River points. Compliance with the decision would necessitate the cancellation of the circular issued from this office [Mr. Midgley's] authorizing soft lumber rates on birch, beech, maple, and elm from Milwaukee, Chicago, etc., to Missouri River points. That authority, however, we are not at liberty to withdraw, and I will state the reason. The Chicago & Alton railroad claims it was not an assenting party to the arbitration, and that the road did not vote on the proposed reference to Mr. Walker, that the company named supposed it to be a matter originating with roads in the Inter-State association and obligatory only upon them. In other words the Chicago & Alton felt free to conform to the decision, provided it should prove acceptable, while at the same time reserving all its rights as a member only of the Western Freight Association, to disregard the award if its interests should seem to so require. The management of the Chicago & Alton hold that they cannot discriminate in their published rates against shipments of oak from Chicago in comparison or competition with such shipments forwarded from Wisconsin via this city to the Southwest and they are unwilling to announce a disposition to treat shipments offered them by dealers here to a higher classification than they would like consignments to that road from Wisconsin and destined to the same points. The company therefore objects, as a member of the Western Freight Association, to my canceling the circular issued in the name of that organization, and further declares that it will require oak to be added to the descriptions enumerated in that circular—namely, birch, beech, maple, and elm—in the event that soft lumber rates are applied on shipments of oak from Wisconsin to the Southwest. So long as objection made as above is urged it will have to be regarded, and this advice is to inform you of the situation thus created, and of the reasons why that portion of the award that seeks to cancel Southwestern circular No. 54, dated Nov. 21, cannot at this time be made operative."

GRAIN RATES FROM NEBRASKA

To Be the Same to St. Paul, Duluth, Etc., as to Chicago.

The Executive Board of the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association has just made the following decision regarding rates on grain from Nebraska points to St. Paul and Duluth:

The question has been heard and considered by the Executive Board created under the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association, under authority conferred upon said board by Art. VII. of the supplementary freight agreement between various railroad companies, dated March 15, 1889, whether a certain resolution adopted by the Trans-Missouri Freight Association at a meeting held in Chicago Sept. 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1889, was authorized, said resolution reading as follows:

"*Resolved*, That from points in Nebraska on and north of the main line of the Burlington & Missouri, Plattsmouth to Kearney, Chicago rates shall govern on shipments of grain to Duluth, Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, and Superior, and to interior points in Wisconsin north and east of St. Paul; and Mississippi River rates to St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Minnesota transfer via crossings Omaha and north."

In the opinion of the Executive Board it was competent for said association to adopt said resolution under the existing circumstances, subject, however, to the condition imposed by the supplementary agreement, that said resolution shall not operate to reduce the rates between intermediate points in the Western Freight Association; or, in other words, the rates of the Western Freight Association between intermediate points in its territory must be the minimum rates applied under said resolution of the Trans-Missouri Association.

INTER-STATE RECOMMENDATIONS.

Some Important Changes to the Law Suggested by the Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—In their third annual report, submitted to Congress today, the Inter-State Commerce Commission make recommendations looking to the amendment of the law in the following particulars:

First—An amendment to the first section, so as to correct some ambiguities of language and make more definite and certain the transportation, both inter-State and international, intended to be subject to the provisions of the act.

Second—An amendment to the third section, relating to the routing and interchange of traffic between carriers, so as to better provide for through traffic at through rates over connecting lines.

Third—An amendment to the twelfth section relating to the attendance of witnesses and the taking of testimony by deposition.

Fourth—An amendment to the twenty-second section, allowing the free transportation of persons injured in railroad accidents and of the families of railroad employés.

New sections suggested are:

First—A prohibition of the payment of the commissions by one railroad company to ticket agents of another company for passenger transportation.

Second—The abolition of the ticket brokerage by requiring ticket sellers to be duly authorized by a railroad company which assumes responsibility for his acts.

Third—The requirement that mileage shall be paid for cars used belonging to private companies or individuals.

Fourth—The extension of the law to make it apply to common carriers by water routes.

EAST-BOUND SHIPMENTS.

They Are the Heaviest for Several Years Past.

East-bound freight shipments for the last week were the largest in the history of Chicago for the same period of time. Although one working day was lost on account of New-Year's the total shipments of all kinds of freight, except live stock, from Chicago to through and local points in the East amounted to 112,500 tons, against 102,196 tons the previous week, an increase of 10,304 tons. For the corresponding week last year the total shipments to through and local points were 103,664 tons.

The shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the various Central Traffic Association roads for the week ending last Saturday amounted to 88,719 tons, against 77,494 tons the week before, an increase of 11,225 tons. This shows that all the heavy increase during the week was on flour, grain, and provisions shipped through to seaboard points, and that there was no increase whatever on shipments to local interior points, but rather a slight decrease. The total through shipments of the above named articles for the corresponding week last year amounted to 74,234 tons, or over 14,000 tons less than last week's. Flour shipments last week were 8,547 tons, against 4,557 tons the corresponding week last year; grain 68,752 tons, against 61,270 tons; provisions 11,420 tons, against 8,407 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads were: Chicago & Grand Trunk, 20.4; Michigan Central, 24.1; Lake Shore, 17.3; Fort Wayne, 7.4; Pan Handle, 6.8; Baltimore & Ohio, 12.7; Nickel-Plate, 11.3.

A Belt Line for Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The consolidation of the various railway transfer lines of the city into a belt line, to be known as the Millers' Transfer company, is a scheme that is now being negotiated by prominent millers with excellent prospect of success. The promoters intended to purchase the railway transfer of the Minneapolis & St. Louis company, but the price asked—$250,000—after consultation with President R. R. Cable of Chicago, was regarded as too high, and they decided to leave this company and buy only the Minneapolis Eastern & Minneapolis Western, or Minnesota Transfer, as it is better known. The recent move is credited chiefly to C. A. Pillsbury, although he is supported by W. H. Dunwoody of the Washburn-Crosby company, Clinton Morrison of the Standard mill, H. F. Brown of the Dakota mill, F. L. Greenleaf of the Humboldt, A. C. Loring of the Galaxy, and J. B. Bassett of the Columbia. They say the transfer facilities, by means of the belt line, can be increased from 125 cars a day, as at present, to 500 cars, and at one-half the expense. As Minneapolis depends largely on the flour and lumber business for her commercial supremacy it is claimed that the formation of the belt line would be one of the most fortunate things that could happen in behalf of the city's interests and that it would add $1 to the value of every foot of real estate in the city. The plan proposes that the corporation, when completed, shall be entirely in the hands of the mill-owners doing business on the falls and that the transferring shall be done absolutely at net cost, and that no railroad shall have any advantage over another, and the profit, if there is any, shall go to the millers who had to pay the charges.

St. Paul-New England Rates Cut Again.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Another reduction in the through rates to New England and Canadian points was announced by the Burlington road this afternoon, to take effect Jan. 9. The rates are the same as those quoted by the Soo line, which are to become effective tomorrow, on the basis of $22.60 first-class and $20 second-class to Boston. The Omaha, following the Burlington, has given a similar notice of reduction of its rates to the same basis. Tonight the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie company posted notices that it would make the first-class rate to Boston $19 from Jan. 9. This would make the half-dozen competing lines passing through Chicago carry passengers from St. Paul to Chicago for nothing in order to meet the "Soo" rate. John G. Taylor, General Passenger Agent of the "Soo," said: "This rate-slashing must stop some time, and we may as well get to bed rock at once. The Burlington road will not carry passengers to Chicago simply for the pleasure of their company many days before seeking terms of capitulation. The 'Soo' wants merely the differential of $1.20 and proposes to have it."

The Vandalia and St. Joseph.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—At the annual meeting of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis and the Terre Haute & Logansport stockholders today all the old directors and officers were reëlected. The directors of the former road ordered a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. The builders of the Indiana & Michigan road, the extension of the Terre Haute & Logansport from South Bend to St. Joseph, Mich., were with the directors of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis most of the day completing the lease of the extension to the latter company. It is expected that trains from the Vandalia system will be running into St. Joseph inside of ten days.

Speculation as to Thompson's Successor.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Alex. Campbell of McCook, Superintendent of the Western Division of the Burlington, was in the city this evening, and the presumption was that he had come to take the place of Supt. Thompson in this city, whose resignation has been in some time, but when interviewed on the subject he declared that the place had not been offered him and that he would not accept it if it had been. He is perfectly satisfied with his present situation. Speculation continues as to who will be Thompson's successor.

Miscellaneous Notes.

W. S. Keenan, for some time past chief clerk in the General Passenger Agent's office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, has been promoted to the position of General Traveling Passenger Agent for the company, with headquarters at Chicago.

James H. Hiland, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, has been appointed a member of the Standing Committee on Uniformity in Freight Classification (universal classification) in place of Paul Morton, who tendered his resignation on account of his anticipated retirement with this month from railroad service. The next meeting of the committee will commence Thursday, Feb. 20, at St. Augustine, Fla.

With reference to the proposition of allowing grain to be transferred through the Chicago elevators, and that the lines east of Chicago accept their original proportions of the through rates thereon when forwarded, the Chicago East-Bound Freight Committee has acted upon the subject with the following result:

"*Resolved*, That pending an official application by Western lines for a change in the procedure of receiving and transferring grain from them destined to points east of Chicago, and also until such application, if made, shall have been acted upon under the rules, the former and present custom and regulations governing the same be adhered to, and all application of forwarders or Western lines shall be responded to in good faith accordingly.

"*Resolved*, That the Chairman of the Central Traffic Association is requested to advise the committees in other cities promptly of this action."

Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association informs the General Managers that no general meeting of the managers of this association has been held since April 3 last and important questions now pending seem to make such a meeting desirable. He therefore requests them to meet in Chicago Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 10:30 a. m. The subjects to be presented for consideration are: The status of the old and new contracts; the consideration of the views of those who have not signed the last agreement: special attention will be asked to the consideration of passenger matters; the report of the committee appointed to solicit increased membership in the association: and such other subjects as may be brought before the committee. The General Managers of all the railways in the territory of the association who are not members are invited to be present, and a full attendance of the managers of lines which are members is especially urged.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN MILWAUKEE.

Figuring Up Schattenberg's Shortage—A Pioneer Dead—Cream City Notes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—A report showing the exact amount of the late Secretary Schattenberg's shortage in the matter of tuition fees and the approximate amount of his other defalcations will be submitted to the School Board tomorrow evening by the investigating committee, who will also ask the board to decide whether the investigation shall be continued in order to show when and how each defalcation was committed and to fix the liability for the loss of the city's money. If the investigation is dropped now it will be impossible to call any one to account, because the results thus far obtained do not show with any degree of accuracy what proportion of the missing money was stolen during the incumbency of the present city officials and what was stolen before that time. Nevertheless there are some Commissioners who are in favor of dropping the investigation on the ground that it will take too much time and money.

Mrs. Rebecca Vliet, relict of Garret Vliet, one of the early settlers of Milwaukee, died this morning at the residence of her son, John B. Vliet, No. 647 Eleventh street. She came to Milwaukee with her husband in 1837. The deceased was the grandmother of Ernst Vliet, General Passenger Agent of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western railway.

Mrs. Ella Walker, who disappeared from her home in this city a week ago today, and who was subsequently found living under the name of Mrs. Thompson at Kuhns' Hotel in Chicago, has returned home from Chicago. She will say nothing for publication.

CHANGES OF TIME

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

On January 5th and thereafter

The *Denver Limited* will leave Chicago at 5:55 p. m. daily, carrying vestibuled sleepers, free chair cars, and first-class coaches to Denver, and a sleeper for Whitewood (Black Hills), Dak.

Limited Fast Mail—Through Wagner and Pullman Sleepers for San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, will leave Chicago at 11:30 p. m. daily.

The *Colonist Sleeper*, which will run through to Portland, Ore., by the Overland Flyer on the Union Pacific, will leave Chicago at 11:30 p. m. daily. Train leaving Chicago at 10:30 p. m. will carry sleepers to Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, and Denver, and the train leaving at 12:01, noon, will have sleepers to Sioux City and Council Bluffs.

The Night Express for St. Paul and Minneapolis will leave Chicago at 11:15 p. m. daily, with through sleepers for St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Mankato, Minn.

For information in full detail apply at ticket offices Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Western-av. Station, corner Oakley-av. and Kinzie-st., and Passenger Station, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Seven Dollars to St. Paul.

Tickets from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis $9 first class, $7 second class—several dollars less than heretofore. Tickets to points beyond St. Paul also lower. Ticket office at No. 211 Clark street.

Open Saloons in Spite of Prohibition.

YANKTON, S. D., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Since Jan. 1 saloons have been doing business here without license, though the State Constitution prohibits the liquor traffic. Two new saloons have started since the 1st, and all the liquormen intend to continue until some law is enacted to restrain them.

BEARS HAVE A HARD TIME

ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO DEPRESS PRICES IN WALL STREET.

Coalers Driven Down at the Start, but Most of the Decline Is Recovered—A Dull Market, with Unmistakable Strength—Chicago Gas Scores a Slight Advance—Englishmen Secure Three Milwaukee Elevators—On the Local 'Change.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—After a spurt to 7 per cent the rate for call loans fell to 6 per cent under free offerings and vibrated between 5 and 6 for the remainder of the day. The traders who sold their stocks Friday and Saturday united with those who have remained short of the market in a general effort to depress prices. They "fought the market" all day, yet no stock on the list is down more than a fraction, while more than a dozen show advances ranging from 1 per cent to 3 per cent. In the early trade the coalers were attacked. Lackawanna was driven down 1⅛ and Reading 1 per cent, but both recovered more than half the decline. Sugar Trusts at the opening were offered down 1⅛ to 57, but moved steadily up to 59 and closed within a slight fraction of that figure. An advance of ⅛c in sterling exchange was dwelt upon by the bear traders, who also tried to magnify the importance of the passenger war between Chicago and St. Paul and the Missouri River. The only result of their efforts was to make the market dull; its strength was unmistakable. For bonds there was a sharper demand at advancing prices. Pacific Mail was marked up a little farther on the introduction of Senator Frye's Subsidy bill. Chicago Gas advanced a fraction on buying by insiders, who claim that it will be necessary only to change the title of the company and that the matter will be adjusted by the end of the week. National Lead fell ⅛, although insiders state that the forthcoming annual statement will show 2½ per cent earned on the shares.

Commercial Cable sold at 102¼, which, considering that it is "ex" the quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, is the highest price made since the stock was listed some weeks ago. The statement for the quarter ended Dec. 31 came to hand this evening, and shows gross earnings $495,189, of which $320,187 was net. For the year 1889 the gross earnings were $1,789,387, which left over 11 per cent for the stock.

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN MILWAUKEE

Three Elevators Likely to Change Hands—The Colby Mine Syndicate.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Joseph L. Colby, of the Colby mine syndicate leaves for New York tomorrow, where the syndicate will formally organize their various mining properties recently purchased into companies for future business. "The properties will not be consolidated, but each will be managed separately as heretofore," explained Mr. Colby today. "This arrangement will require much more work but will be more satisfactory in every respect."

Angus Smith finally admitted today that English capital was likely hereafter to control his three elevators. "Negotiations are pending, and likely to go through," he said, "although the price is less than $1,000,000." When the sale is consummated Mr. Smith will retire from the elevator business and devote his attention to his railroad and mining interests. The Jesse Hoyt estate of New York is largely interested in the Smith elevators.

FLURRY ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

West Chicago Street Railroad Stock Goes Up About a Point.

Excitement in the West Chicago Street railroad stock broke out on the Stock Exchange yesterday after two or three days of quiet. There was a smart rally of about a point in the price, 95⅛ being touched on the morning session. This was a recovery of about three points from the low figures of last week. Altogether about 1,200 shares changed hands.

The advance was attributed to the covering by the shorts. As something over 10,000 or 11,000 shares were sold while the recent decline was in progress it was figured out that the short line was considerable. The bears, it was said, were frightened at the reports of a probable peaceful settlement of the company's dispute with Mr. Holmes' company over the use of State street. Incidentally it was alleged that orders were in the market to support prices which were traceable to the big Philadelphia and Chicago interests.

LIVELY IN SPITE OF ELECTION.

May Wheat Has a Range of Nearly One Cent—The Fluctuations.

The range of May wheat was nearly 1 cent yesterday, and notwithstanding the election brokers made the market quite active, especially toward the close of the session. Before the opening the bulls predicted the day would result in their favor. The fall in prices which took place was largely due to the weaker members of their party. The market at the opening was quite strong on better Liverpool cables and current estimates of the visible supply. May rose to 83 cents, and at this figure Mr. Benjamin Peters Hutchinson also rose up as a seller. The market started downward before his offerings, but was checked before it fell much by a shift in the position of Mr. Benjamin Peters Hutchinson. He joined the ranks of the buyers. For some time the market wavered over a narrow range, when the visible supply was posted, showing a disappointing decrease. The market yielded at once to a bear attack which the announcement inspired, and the rest of the day the bears had things all their own way. Large numbers of the bulls aided the decline quite as much as the bears by flinging overboard their lines. Some of the concentrated selling was quite heavy. Mr. Benjamin Peters Hutchinson took a hand with the rest of the bears. The close showed May at 82⅛ cents, which was ⅝ cent under Saturday.

Net Overland Cotton Movement.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 6.—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement issued today makes the net overland movement of cotton across the Ohio, Mississippi, and Potomac Rivers to Northern American and Canadian mills for the week ending Jan. 3, inclusive, 41,369 bales, against 35,792 for the corresponding week last year, and the total since Sept. 1, 561,344, against 637,721 bales. Total American mill takings north and south for first-class eighteen weeks of the season, 1,349,610, against 1,435,588 last year, of which by Northern spinners 1,107,520, against 1,192,162. Amount of American crop now in sight 5,530,052, against 5,102,519. North spinners took during the week 90,935 bales, against 86,677 last year, leaving a deficit for the season of 84,642 bales. Foreign exports for the week show a decrease from last week of 96,861, and from this week last year of 36,759, reducing the excess since Sept. 1 to 509,366. The amount of crop brought into sight during the last eighteen weeks shows an increase over last year of 437,533 bales.

A Rise in Window Glass Prices.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—It is stated here that the American Window Glass trust has been formed at Pittsburg. The twelve largest American importers of window glass met last week in this city, and after considerable discussion agreed upon an advance of 10 per cent. Prices abroad have risen sharply about 3 per cent, by reason of the advance in raw materials.

Export Duty on Coffee Increased.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 6.—A prominent coffee dealer in Baltimore claims to have a dispatch from Brazil stating that the new Government has increased the export duty on coffee from 11 to 15 per cent.

Copper Outputs for December.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—Copper outputs for December, in tons: Calumet and Hecla, 3,262; Quincy, 342; Atlantic, 211; Franklin, 231; Huron, 130; Kearsarge, 86. Total, 4,588.

Dr. "Sam" Smith on the Old Testament.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The Rev. Samuel G. Smith, pastor of the People's Church, the largest Protestant society in St. Paul, created a sensation in his lecture on "Israel in Egypt" last night. He asserted that the Old Testament was an imperfect transcript of the history of the world prior to Christ; that the idea that there was a universal flood as described therein and that the human race was perpetuated alone by the sons of Noah was so utterly unreasonable, in fact, preposterous, as to be unworthy of belief. He contended that, away down under Nilotic mud which, beyond any question of doubt, had been at least 10,000 years in forming, were found pottery and other things which must have been made by civilized humanity.

150,000 SICK!

The startling epidemic of the world, the dread and scourge of nations, has at last invaded Chicago. The public mind is bewildered because the doctors are so sadly at variance as to treatment, and all are wondering what is the cause and cure of

LA GRIPPE!

Fortunately, Russia, Germany, France, England, through their scientists, through men like Tyndall and Pasteur, have defined the cause to be parasites or

MICROBE

In the blood. The remedy is to destroy the swarming enemy in the system. The sovereign remedy of this country, as now proven by experience and accepted by all advanced and liberal schools of medicine, is the Wm. Radam Microbe

KILLER!

It is a pleasant tonic—water, highly gas-charged, that immediately eliminates all animate germ, without the slightest injury to the human system. We will demonstrate to all who choose to visit us that it is a sovereign reliance in the present epidemic emergency.

Radam Microbe Killer Co.,
46 LA SALLE-ST.,
Or Branch Office, Owings Building, corner Adams and Dearborn, corner store, Chicago.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT.

Do not be imposed on by any of the numerous imitations, substitutes, etc., which are flooding the world. There is only one Swift's Specific, and there is nothing like it. Our remedy contains no Mercury, Potash, Arsenic, or any poisonous substance whatever. It builds up the general health from the first dose, and has never failed to eradicate contagious blood poison and its effects from the system. Be sure to get the genuine. Send your address for our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, which will be mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Owen's Electric Belt.
FOR MAN AND WOMAN

The only practicable electric belt made. Cures Rheumatism, Brights Disease, Sciatica, Torpid Liver, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, Spinal Diseases, Kidney Complaint, Sexual Exhaustion, General Debility, St. Vitus Dance, Impotency, Paralysis, Seminal Weakness. Pats Aug. 16, 1887. Improved Aug. 1, 1889. Awarded the highest medal at Cincinnati Exposition, 1888. Gives mild or strong current of electricity which stimulates and assists nature to restore weak organs to health and vigor.

ELECTRIC INSOLES $1.00.

Send 6c for sealed illustrated catalogue with full list of diseases and valuable information and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian. DR. OWEN BELT CO., 191 & 193 State St., Chicago, Ill.

DRUNKENNESS,
Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the patient; it is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. Over 100,000 drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. 48 page book of particulars free. For sale by all druggists. Special retail agents, Buck & Rayner 11 S. Clark-st.; Dale & Sempill, Clark and Madison-sts. Trade supplied by Peter Van Schaack and Sons, Robt. Stevenson & Co., Morrisson, Plummer & Co and Lord Owen & Co., Chicago

30 DAYS' TRIAL!

DR. HORNE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT contains 23 to 100 degrees of Electricity, positively cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LIVER, KIDNEY and exhausting chronic diseases of both sexes, young or old, rich or poor. Stop drugging, cure yourself. GUARANTEED the latest improved, cheapest, scientific, powerful, durable and effective MEDICAL ELECTRIC BELT in the WORLD. Electric Suspensories free with Male Belts. Electricity instantly felt. Call and examine, or send stamp for illustrated pamphlet and terms.

DR. W. J. HORNE, REMOVED to 180 WABASH AVE. CHICAGO.

BIG G
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

COLORADO—Persons desiring authoritative information concerning the Agriculture, Mines, or Manufactures of Colorado; its resources, advantages, etc., with industrial and labor statistics, can receive, postage free, pamphlets, maps, etc., or answers to special inquiries, by addressing State Bureau of Immigration and Statistics, Denver, Colo.

CATHOLICS AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

An Interesting Controversy Now Going On in Davenport, Ia.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—At high mass in the Catholic Cathedral of this city yesterday the pastor distributed to the congregation printed copies of the address recently delivered by Judge Dunne before the Catholic congress in Baltimore on education, with the request that the contents be carefully read and thoughtfully considered. He stated that one reason for the distribution was that he had been unable to obtain publication of the same in either of two daily papers to which he had offered it. One of the papers referred to was the *Evening Telegraph*, the owners and editors of which are Catholics, and this paper prints an editorial two and a half columns long stating why such publication was declined. The main point of the editorial is that the address is opposed to the public-school system of this country. It says:

> The right of the Republic, which Dunne questions, to impose taxes for public education is clear. There is no institution dearer to the American heart than the public schools, and, while suggestions for their improvement will be always in order, suggestions for their destruction can have no other effect than to create a deep-seated and widespread hostility to those who make them.

There is and always has been strong feeling in this city, which is largely Catholic, on the public-school question. There are a number of parochial Catholic schools and Catholic parents are required to send their children to them under severe spiritual penalties, extending even in some cases to withholding the sacraments of the church. This editorial has created a great sensation.

INFLUENZA

IS VERY CONTAGIOUS TO PEOPLE SUFFERING FROM IRRITATION OF THE THROAT. BY USING THE CELEBRATED SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES, THIS UNFAILING REMEDY FOR SORE THROAT, COUGHS, CATARRH, AND HOARSENESS, YOU CAN PROTECT YOURSELVES AGAINST THIS DREADED DISEASE. EVERYBODY SHOULD KEEP A BOX OF SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES IN THE HOUSE.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 25c AND 50c A BOX.

Pamhplets sent gratis on application by the

Soden Mineral Springs Co., Limited,
15 CEDAR-ST., NEW YORK.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.,

Is situated in one of the but two regions marked on the U. S. census maps as places where the natives are free from throat and lung diseases.

And is the best climate during winter and spring for bronchial and pulmonary troubles.

The scenery is beautiful, air dry and bracing.

Waters an unequaled specific for rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, malaria, nervous exhaustion, etc.

Baths, in marble pools, the finest in America.

And the Mountain Park Hotel is unexcelled in cuisine, comforts, and sanitary conditions.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore says: "I regard Hot Springs, N. C., as one of the most attractive health and recreation resorts in this country."

Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, 285 5th-av., N. Y., says: "I shall always feel grateful for the immense benefit I have derived at this charming place."

Henry V. Steers, Inspector of Police, N. Y., says: "I cannot speak too highly of the efficacy of the famous waters and salubrious climate."

For circulars, etc., address W. G. DOOLITTLE, Mgr. Pullman buffet sleeping cars from Cincinnati, via Queen and Crescent Railroad, direct to hotel.

THE SEMINOLE,
WINTER PARK,
ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA.

This new and elegant hotel, accommodating four hundred guests, will be opened Jan. 1, 1890, under the able management of Mr. W. F. Paige, so well known as the successful manager of the great "Kaaterskill" in the Catskill Mountains. It is superbly located upon high land, between two beautiful lakes, the ground gently sloping to the shores of both, and from the promenade on top eleven lakes can be seen. Everything that human ingenuity can devise has been provided to make this beautiful house attractive and homelike for old and young. Sleepers from New York without change. All trains stop at Winter Park. Send for guide. Address W. F. PAIGE, Winter Park, Orange County, Fla.

THE NOW WELL KNOWN ISLAND OF
BERMUDA

Is reached in sixty hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every seventeen days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about five dollars per day. For all particulars apply to

A. AHERN, Secretary, Quebec, Canada.
THOS. COOK & SONS, 232 South Clark-st, or
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
51 Broadway, New York

BRUNSWICK, GA.
THE OGLETHORPE
Will Open its Third Season
MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1889.

The hotel and its appointments are in all respects unexceptionable. For circulars, routes of travel, etc., address

J. H. KING, Manager.

BERMUDA,
THE LAND OF THE LILY AND THE ROSE.
HAMILTON HOTEL,
OPEN FROM DECEMBER UNTIL MAY.
For circulars, etc., address
WALTER AIKEN, Proprietor, Hamilton, Bermuda.
Until Jan. 1 address at Franklin Falls, N. H.

NEW WINTER RESORT.
THE PRINCESS ANNE,
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.
Season Opens Feb. 1.

On the Atlantic Ocean, 18 miles east of Norfolk. Accessible by Norfolk & Virginia Beach Railroad, which connects at Norfolk with all lines of travel. Hotel and appointments unsurpassed. Address

S. E. CRITTENDEN, Manager,
44 Broadway, Room 4, New York.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889:
3 Grand Prizes—5 Gold Medals
MENIER
CHOCOLATE
PUREST, HEALTHIEST, BEST.
Ask for Yellow Wrapper.
For Sale Everywhere.
BRANCH HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

MAGNOLIA SPRINGS,
On the St. John's River, - - - Magnolia, Fla.
MAGNOLIA HOTEL
And Cottages.

Open early in January. New ownership. Greatly improved. Capacity 400; modern conveniences; yachts, sail and row boats; safe driving and horses; orchestral music. The Magnolia Spring water is unsurpassed. CHARLES H. GOODWIN, Manager.

BORSCH—OPTICIAN
CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
102 E. WASHINGTON-ST.

"IT IS A BEASTLY OUTWAGE."

The Dudes Incensed Against the Proposed Cigarette Trust.

New York *World:* A bomb has fallen among the dudes and the dugongs, also among the "chappies" and the "Charlies," likewise in the midst of the "cash" Clarences and the stage-door "Johnnies." All day yesterday they were in a state of real indignation. In many of the large retail dry-goods houses business suffered severely through the preoccupation and perturbation of the monoculed artists behind the counters. They wandered about aimlessly, and in many cases where customers wanted only an inch they were given an ell. Business was entirely suspended in the Messenger Club, and only two bottles of soda were disposed of during the whole day. The cause of all this excitement was the reported formation of a "Cigarette Trust" by the big tobacco firms in the East and the rumor that a "bull" movement was to be inaugurated immediately. A *World* reporter called upon several of the most prominent things in the city to ascertain their views upon the subject.

"Aw, yaas!" said Mr. Clarence Devere Valcourt; "Donchaw naw—beastly shame and all that; baw Jawve! beastly outwage." Mr. Valcourt then screwed a Gold and Stock ticker-cover firmly into his right eye and focused the reporter out of the room.

Mr. Mortimer Montmorency de Jones said that he regarded any advance in the price of cigarettes as an outrage upon the English people.

"Wait till the Queen heahs about it," he said. "An English man-of-wah will quickly mend the mattah."

"Well, now, I just think you are awfully sassy to ask me such a question," said Mr. Charlie Algernon Pierpont of the Sixth avenue ribbon counter. "I only smoke in my private boudoir, and I think you are real inquisitive. I don't mind saying, though, that sometimes I can smoke as many as three cigarettes in one night. I think the cigarette people are horrid if they raise the price."

Mr. Giuseppe Gasparone, who owns an extensive tobacco farm along the pavement of upper Broadway, and whose warehouse is in the capacious depths of a gunny sack, says that he will fight the trust to the bitter end.

"I maka de cigarette fiva for two centa," he said; "I getta de choice Fifth avenue snipe-a—Perfecto, Flor de Cuba, and I maka de trusta sick."

Mr. Gasparone's warehouse was about half full at the time, and the visible supply was undiminished.

Export Grain on the Canadian Pacific.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 6.—The Canadian Pacific railroad officials here state that there is a great movement of east-bound American freight over the road, and that the company has received orders to supply 10,000 cars. The bulk of the shipments consists of export grain, which is loaded at Boston.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat
Allays brain excitement and produces sleep.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—JAN. 6, NEAR COR. STATE AND Oak, female pug named "Beauty"; $10 reward. 424 Oak-st.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AFTER MATINEE—Pair pearl and gold opera-glasses, the name Ada engraved upon them. Lost at James H. Walker & Co. or parcel counter at Rock Island Depot. Leave with FRANK T. BLISS, First Nat. Bank, and receive reward.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR THE last five years connected with large New York manufacturing concern as bookkeeper and office man desires a similar position here or anything that will yield a fair living; accustomed to handling large pay rolls. Good references. O 134, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME RETAIL OR wholesale store; not afraid of hard work; 10 years' experience in retail store; security and cash bonds. Address CH. L. AHLES, Larrabee-st., 554, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AN A1 DOUBLE ENTRY bookkeeper is open for engagements; is a thorough accountant. V 154, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE OFfice as conveyancer by experienced notary. Best references. Address V 125, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — IN A WHOLESALE drug house by a young man of ten years' experience in the business. Address V 170, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED MAN as bookkeeper, collector, or cashier; good reference and bond; salary moderate. V 179, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied with stenographers; some with machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED — TELEPHONE YOUR wants to United Stenographers' Assn., 94 La Salle.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and typewriter operator; 9 years' experience; English and German; married man. V 157, Tribune.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A DRY GOODS salesman or manager of department; ten years' experience; can speak English and German. Highest references from present employer. Address J. F. H., 561 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, BOOKkeeper, or business manager by middle-aged man; experienced. Best reference. V 124, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO ACTIVE BOYS, aged 16 and 17, the oldest understanding bookkeeping and the youngest wishing to learn the drug business, would like positions; both can furnish references from New Jersey. Address C. M. and W. A. ROBISON, care N. W. Pierce, Perry, Ia.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A JOB AND NEWS stereotyper. Can give best of reference. Address STEREOTYPER, 76 Wells-st., care of Mrs. Guekrke.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COACHman willing to make himself generally useful. Best references. V 149, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER; GOOD valet; English. First-class references. V 151, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 21, WITH six or seven leisure hours daily, desires position to occupy same; collecting, etc. References and bonds. V 156, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ACTIVE, CAPABLE man in real estate business; experience and references. Address V 176, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, COLored, as butler or any kind of work. References. M D 4, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY BOOKKEEPER who understands double and single entry; small salary at first. V 148, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, PUBlic school graduate, office work; good penman. M D 71, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED — TELEPHONE YOUR wants to United Stenographers' Assn., 94 La Salle.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher. Good reference from last employer. V 152, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH COOK IN private family. 116 Sedgwick-st., top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO COOK or open wine. Apply at 402 27th-st. for JENNIE.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK, who understands all kinds of French and American cooking; can make all kinds of excellent pastry and desserts and salads; who is a short time in Chicago from the East, and can be seen, with good reference; and can get up dinner parties. 2122 South State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS Swedish girls for general housework. Call for two days at 143 Oak-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEDISH GIRLS in family. Call at 309 24th-st., Top Flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL AS cook in a private family. Call at 173 Oak-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SEAMSTRESS TO DO family sewing; very neat with needle. Address V 138, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY wishes position as housekeeper by widower or single lady. Call or address W. A. B., 919 Clybourn-av., Lake View.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OF good business ability, who has recently been thrown upon her own resources, almost a stranger in the city, some respectable work to do. State work and wages given. V 131 Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A CAPABLE ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper; state age and salary wanted. M. D. 3, Tribune.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—BY A wholesale house, one with experience, quick, and correct at figures; salary $600 a year. Address V 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BILL CLERK IN wholesale notion and tinware house. H. WOLF, 20 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN PRACtical bookkeeping; splendid chance to right man. References required. Address, with stamp, M D 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—GERMAN DRUG CLERK. GOLL'S Pharmacy, 661 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK FOR SECOND position. FRED A. THAYER, Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

WANTED—GERMAN JUNIOR DRUG CLERK. Good references. Good wages. 1556 Wabash-av.

Designers.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRAUGHTSMAN; good wages. V 155, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED — THE UNITED STENOGRAPHERS' Association can supply your wants. 94 La Salle.

WANTED — GENTLEMAN STENOGRAPHER, Remington operator; extremely rapid and skilled in command of language; $1,000. V 173, Tribune.

Salesmen.

WANTED — SALESMEN AT ONCE — A FEW good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address Centennial Mfg. Co., 261 and 263 Dearborn-st., Chicago, or Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN—IF YOU want a good side line (sample free, weight eight ounces) send your address and references to Keystone Mfg. Co., Girard, Erie Co., Pa.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SELL SPOOL cotton; one acquainted with the manufacturing trade of Chicago and vicinity. Address, giving experience and salary wanted, SPOOL COTTON, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO SELL on commission, a full line of infant turns and child's McKay sewed shoes. Address with reference, FOLMER & CO., Orwigsburg, Pa.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN TO REPresent us from March 1, 1890 in portion of Iowa and Nebraska; none but first-class men with established trade and best of references need apply. S. CANTROVITZ & SONS, wholesale cigars, 38 Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN BY South Water-st. commission house; must have acquaintance and ability to sell general produce; none other need apply. V 167, Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—OFFICE-BOY WHO IS QUICK, WILLing to learn, and who will work hard for advancement; good chance for right boy; state age and salary expected first year. Address V 174, Tribune office.

WANTED — AMERICAN BOY FOR OFFICE work. V 160, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED UPHOLSTERERS. Apply to Manager Pullman Car-Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED — IN RUBBER STAMP FACTORY— One man at type cases; one to mold and mount. G. H. HOLD, 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BRASS FINISHER or instrumentmaker; one with some experience on fine electrical instruments preferred. Apply after 9 a. m. 483 Ogden-av.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERER — TO GO OUT OF city; competent, reliable, and temperate. Must have good references. Call from 3 to 6 Tuesday at O. W. RICHARDSON & CO., Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS, SUCCESSFUL life-insurance agent, with a record; a man to organize Chicago into a department, put in solicitors, and work the field energetically; a man, the facilities being equal to the effort, who can write $100,000 of business per month himself. Address for interview Box 127, Tremont House.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN CITY AMONG physicians and embalmers on an article especially for the profession. Applicant must be well educated, of good address, and able to make some investment. For particulars call at 321 Wabash-av., and inquire for O. W. CLOSE.

WANTED—$60 SALARY, $40 EXPENSES IN ADvance allowed each month; steady employment at home or traveling; no soliciting; duties delivering and making collections; no postal cards. Address, with stamps, HAFER & CO., Piqua, Ohio.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN TO sell dressmakers' supplies; also one who has had experience in selling tailors' trimmings. Address for one week P 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS for responsible outside position; liberal arrangements; new business. Room 4, 260 S. Clark-st.

WANTED—LIVE, ENERGETIC MAN WITH good reference and bond. 84, 232 La Salle-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SOLICITORS; MUST be men of good appearance. Address, with reference, giving particulars as to the class of work they have been engaged in, V 158, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO CARRY TRIBUNES on North Side; must have other employment or attend school. Apply to M. C. EAMES, Room 4, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—LADIES EVERYWHERE TO ADdress and mail circulars at home; send addressed envelope for particulars. M D 72, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—THE UNITED STENOGRAPHERS' Ass'n. can supply your wants. 94 LaSalle-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral work, cooking, laundry, and so forth; family of 7; no cheap help need apply; wages $5. Call at 38 College-place, front door, with references.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SWEDISH OR German woman for cook and general work. References required. Best wages. 4415 Sidney-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress; must be competent to look after second girl; references required. Apply at 1411 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, no washing; must be good cook and have first-class references. 501 Jackson-boulevard.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; Scandinavian preferred. 476 N. State-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family; Swedish or German preferred. 4234 St. Lawrence-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family; wages $3.50. 996 W. Adams.

WANTED—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT, RESPECTable American lady to assist in light housework in small family. MRS. DONKER, 885 Madison-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Reference required. 3810 Indiana-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—COOKS, DINING, CHAMBER, GENeral, nurse girls. 559 Madison-st., MRS. ROBBINS.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS CAN OBTAIN BEST wages in small families in suburbs. West End Ladies' Employment Bureau, 91 Warren-av., corner Paulina-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—398 N. CLARK-ST.— Several first-class general domestics; good places.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO LADY COMPOSITORS FOR A large country office; fair prices and steady work for the right persons; must be first-class compositors, and give good first-class references. Address V 136, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE CAN FURNISH REMUNERAtive employment to an educated lady possessing tact and energy and not afraid of work. P. L. MOONEY & CO., 185 La Salle-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISSING—JOHN EVANS, AGE 36 years, height 5 feet 11 inches, weight about 176 pounds, sandy hair, with small side whiskers, face and hands red and freckled. He wore when last seen brown pants, dark coat and vest, short gray English melton cloth overcoat, stiff black derby hat, gold watch and chain, and a horseshoe Masonic pin. Last seen at the Union Depot the 19th of December, 1889, with his brother, who left on the 8:15 p. m. train for Europe. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his friends. Address WM. ANDREW, Room 37, 19 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—H: STILL SICK; POSTPONE FEW days; write, making another appointment. A.

PERSONAL—IF STEPHEN BLOCK, FORMERLY of 3233 Calumet-av., will send his address to V 122, Tribune office, he will hear of something to his advantage.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. SHOWERS & MILLER, Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare our prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; we save purchasers agent's commission by calling on us. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av. Diamonds rented for parties and receptions.

PERSONAL—IF YOU ARE SICK AND SUFFERing and believe that electricity will help you write or call for particulars of our new system of home treatment; simple, safe, scientific, sure; newest, cheapest, best. Home Treatment Electric Co., 191 Wabash-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 218 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—HARTMAN'S DETECTIVE AGENcy, 128 South Clark-st., Room 8. Experienced detectives sent any section country. Expert shadowers; strictly confidential; reasonable rates.

PERSONAL—
DRUNKENNESS CURED.
Free information of a positive cure given by Capt D. Y. BLACK, 204½ S. Clark-st., Room 6. Call or write.

AGENTS WANTED.

MEN TO TRAVEL FOR THE FONTHILL NURsery of Canada. We pay $50 to $100 a month and expneses to agents to sell our Canadian grown stock. Address STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,319
S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

STORAGE FOR USE OF PIANO BY LADY; BEST of care and references. Address V 168, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHAS. W. HAWLEY, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, Room 29, 130 Dearborn-st. Telephone 986.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of references. G. L. MARCHAND, 112 Clark-st., Room 523.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

L. MANTON, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST. Advice free. Business quietly transacted.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WANTED—COUNTERS AND SHELVING FOR retail dry goods store. V 164, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, vacant and improved; sites with railroad and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit tenant. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:

PRAIRIE-AV.—Two palatial modern houses, north of 22d-st., with large grounds; $100,000; $150,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine modern house in splendid order; large amount of money has recently been expended on it; $30,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Very fine new house, with large lot; one of the most beautiful and costly houses in Chicago.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Elegant modern house, near 33d-st.; extra well built; one of Burnham & Root's best designs; $100,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern house, near 27th-st., with lot 35x180 feet, and brick barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New modern house, designed by Cobb & Frost; perfect interior plan; $30,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New house, near 33d-st., with lot 25x174 feet, and brick barn; $33,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern house, near 34th-st., with brick barn; $27,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 50x176 feet, near 32d-st.; $26,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, with new first-class brick barn, near 33d-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone front house, with brick barn and lot 51x170 feet; in fine location; $34,000. Will sell house and 26 feet for $24,000.
CORNER HOUSE—With lot 48x174 feet; a beautiful house; in first-class order throughout; $32,200.
CORNER HOUSE—Built one year ago; with lot 30x164 ft.; east and south front, and brick barn; $25,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Fine stone house, finished in mahogany, oak, cherry, and other selected woods; very expensive interior; lot 60 feet front; fine brick barn; $40,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—Handsome modern house, heated by steam; finely decorated in oil and water colors; lot, 40 ft. front.
GROVELAND-AV.—Two modern houses, near 32d-st.; $10,000; $11,500.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Fine new brown-stone house, with lot 70x250 ft., and large barn.
KENWOOD—Four beautiful homes, with large grounds; $32,000, $35,000, $65,000, $100,000.
RHODES-AV.—Brick house, near 33d-st., heated by steam, with lot 30x164 ft., east front; brick barn.
VERNON-AV.—Beautiful modern house near 34th-st., with lot 28x164 ft., east front.
CALUMET-AV.—A handsome brown-stone front.
PRAIRIE-AV.—House and 30 ft. near 28th-st.; $18,500.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Frame house No. 2825, with lot 40x177 ft., and new brick barn.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Frame house near 29th-st., with lot 25x180 ft., east front; $10,000.

FOR SALE—
OUR BANNER SUBDIVISION.
HIGH AND DRY.
Big bargains in lots
convenient to Illinois Central
and large factories.
Streets curbed and macadamized.
Water pipes and sewers in each lot.
Sidewalks laid.
Alleys improved,
and trees planted.
$450 PER LOT AND UPWARDS.
ONE-TENTH DOWN.
BALANCE MONTHLY.
Call or send for free tickets.
See these lots before buying elsewhere.
Also lots from $200 upwards.
"VAN VLISSINGEN,"
91 Dearborn-st. (main floor).

FOR SALE—BUILDERS, ATTENTION—12 LOTS NEAR CORNER ARCHER AND HOYNE-AVS.; WILL GIVE BARGAIN. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE FOR CHEAPER property—25 feet on 3d-av., near Van Buren-st. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-FIRST-ST., CORNER OF Lowe-av., 124x125; price $10,000. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
RESIDENCE on Langley-av. at a bargain; all improvements.
B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — STATE-ST.—BRICK STORE, near Thirty-seventh-st.; east front; price $9,000; cheap.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS PER YEAR FOR CIGARS AND DRINKS, BUT $650 WILL BUY YOU A CHOICE BUILDING LOT AT THE INTERSECTION OF WEST 45TH-ST. AND COLORADO-AV., RIGHT IN THE HEART OF THE GREAT WEST SIDE REAL-ESTATE MOVEMENT. EASY TERMS; HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER; WISCONSIN CENTRAL SUBURBAN TRAINS RIGHT TO THE PROPERTY; PERFECT TITLE; HIGHER PRICES IN THE SPRING; WE CALL THIS PARK & LEIGHTON'S ADDITION.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—
JEFFERSON-ST.
South of Van Buren-st., 46x186; two fronts; can be had at a decided bargain if taken at once.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—WE WOULD OFFER YOU A BALLOON RIDE TO THE CORNER OF 43D AND COLORADO-AV. ANY PLEASANT DAY IF IT WASN'T SO NEAR THE COURT-HOUSE AND COULD BE REACHED IN 20 MINUTES BY THE ELEGANT TRAINS ON THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE, WHICH GOES RIGHT TO THE PROPERTY. COLORADO-AV. IS BOUND TO BE A GREAT THOROUGHFARE WITH STREET-CAR LINES AND ELEVATED ROADS, AND IT WILL BE HARD TO GET BUILDING LOTS THEN FOR TWICE THE MONEY. VERY POPULAR NOW AND MEETING WITH LARGE SALES. ON THE EASY PAYMENT PLAN. WE WILL ALSO BUILD YOU A MODERN PRESSED-BRICK HOUSE ON THE SAME TERMS. HIGHER PRICES IN THE SPRING. AGENT IN THE DEPOT.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.,
AND 1979 W. MADISON-ST.

FOR SALE—
AN EASY WAY TO GET A HOME
on West Monroe-st., south front, between Paulina and Wood-sts., 2-story brick 11-room house, pressed-brick front, brownstone trimmed, beautiful inside finish, 4 marble mantels, fine frescoing, fancy chandeliers, etc.; frame barn, with hydrant in; lot 22x104 to Ogden-place, a 66 feet wide paved street; incumbrance $5,200, due in 10 years, payable $520 per year, or can all be paid at any time; houses each side rented for $65 per month; convenient to Madison-st. cable or Ogden-av. horse-car; price $7,500. Address V 153, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
Manufacturing lot, southwest corner Carroll-av. and Robey-st., 125x124 to alley; adjoining the L. Wolff Manufacturing Co. plant; price only $10,250.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—
Look at this desirable property; I must sell; latest modern, new, brick, stone front flats, 409 Marshfield-av.
2-story brick store, 935 West Van Buren-st.
Fine modern brick residence, 688½ Monroe-st.; all rented.
B. F. GEORGE,
154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—S. HALSTED-ST., NEAR ADAMS 4 story and basement pressed brick building (nearly new); lot 25x91 feet; $80,000. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—N. W. CORNER ASHLAND-BOULEvard and Monroe-st.; 100 ft. on Ashland-av., 94 ft. on Monroe-st., and 136 ft. on Ogden-av. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
486 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—$3,000—AN ELEGANT 6-ROOM COTtage near Madison-st. cable cars. Modern improvements, fine neighborhood; $300 cash, balance $25 monthly. J. S. REYNOLDS, S. E. cor. Sacramento-av. and Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, AT A BARGAIN, AN elegant 8-room 2-story and basement brick house, south front, on West Monroe-st. All modern improvements, parlor, dining room, and kitchen on main floor; street newly paved and assessment paid. Price, $4,000. Will sell on monthly payments if desired. Address R 117, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
Manufacturing coalyard and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, north of 12th-st.:
126 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft. deep.
268 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 627 ft. deep.
536 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft. deep.
Also many other desirable locations.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—OR WILL LEASE FOR 10 OR MORE years and build for tenant, 88x125 ft. on Desplaines-st., north of Harrison; alley on side. HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 28, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2 ELEGANT NEW BRICK FLAT buildings on W. Jackson-st.; will exchange for a good piece of acres or inside vacant property. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE AND ADAMS-ST. LOTS, Rockwell-st. to the park, $1,200 to $2,250; a corner for $30. J. T. SUTOR, 1302 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—COME AT ONCE IF you want a bargain—Latest modern new brick stone front flats, 409 Marshfield-av. 2-story brick store, 935 W. Van Buren-st. 2-story, 9-room brick house, 688½ Monroe-st.; all rented. B. F. GEORGE, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—100 FEET FRONT OR MORE SOUTHwest corner Desplaines and Harrison-sts. J. R. PRINDLE, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—9 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY BRICK FLATS, 615 Seymour-st., near Division; no reasonable cash offer refused. Particulars on premises.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS— 9 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—WINTHROP-PLACE; BIG BARgain; ten-room brick; everything perfect; barn, etc. Owner, S 157, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—UNIMPROVED LOT, 80X122, CORner of Astor and Scott. H. F. WAITE, 7 Astor.

FOR SALE—
La Salle-av., north of Chicago-av.; a corner with six brick buildings at a great bargain.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO.,
125 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN PARK—50X165 ON Sheridan-av., near 65d-st., only $35 per ft.; terms easy. TAYLOR & JONES, 1011 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—300 FEET, S. E. COR. S. Park-av. and 73d-st.
600 feet, corners, Vernon-av. and 73d-st.; high and dry; adjoining improved first-class residence property; $20 per foot. Apply to owner.
B. F. GEORGE, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— WOODLAWN RIDGE PRESENTS the appearance of property that has been prepared to take precedence among particular persons, and is proverbial for permanent popularity. A pleasing perspective is presented in the present improvements to practical people who prefer perfect appointments. Intersected by

CHOICE
CHOICE
CHOICE

AVENUES
WOODLAWN,
MYRTLE,
LINCOLN,
LEXINGTON,
GREENWOOD,
ELLIS,
DREXEL,
MARYLAND.

RESIDENCE
RESIDENCE
RESIDENCE

Between 65th and 67th streets.

Trees, stone sidewalks, boulevard lamps, gas, water, and sewer mains and macadamized streets. Now complete. Easy terms, popular prices. A number of fine corners still for sale. Cottage Grove Cable or I. C. R. R. trains. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st., Woodlawn Station, I. C. R. R., 3920 Cottage Grove-av., Sixty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

PROPERTY

FOR SALE—
We have a choice list of lots on
VINCENNES-AV., CHAMPLAIN-AV., LANGLEY-AV.,
Between 47th-st. and Washington Park; price, $50 per ft. and upwards.
The street improvements are rapidly being made, and, as all these avenues are to be cut through to the park at once, this territory is bound to greatly increase in value within a few months.
CALL FOR PLATS.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
TWO HYDE PARK BARGAINS.
MADISON-AV.—East front, just north of 53d-st.; 50 x125; price $125 per foot; must be sold; will submit offer.
MONROE-AV.—A corner, 46x156, north of 55th-st.; only $75 per foot. (2,720)
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
A BARGAIN.
3 new houses at Park Manor; street curbed, macadamized, sewer, gas, water; lots 25x140; houses have stone basements, 8 rooms; wood mantels, oak finish, nicely papered; one block from two depots; will sell or exchange.
B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
5 ACRES ON 67TH-ST.,
EAST OF STATE-ST.
RIPE FOR SUBDIVISION.
PRICE REASONABLE.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN PARK—
150x125 on Lexington-av., near 65th-st.; paved street, stone walk, sewer, water, boulevard lamps; all in and paid for; only $45 per ft., or will sell 50 ft. This is the best bargain in Woodlawn.
TAYLOR & JONES, 1011 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—
Two very choice corners, vacant; also house and lot in choice location. D. O. STRONG, 16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON MADISON-AV., NEAR Forty-ninth-st. J. B. WOODRUFF & CO., 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON LANGLEY-AV., AND 66TH-st.; want offer. Prairie-av. and 57th-st., 50 ft.; $50 foot; bargain. E. A. BURGE, 53 Portland Blk.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—18½ ACRES AT THE southeast corner of Paxton-av. and 77th-st. BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
A beautiful residence of 8 rooms, hardwood finish, lot 37½x124, at Park Manor.
48 lots on Rhodes-av., between 72d and 73d-sts.
8 lots between 71st and 72d-sts., near Cottage Grove-av. J. D. ALLEN, Room 25, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER IN THE HEART OF Hyde Park, 46x156; $75 per foot. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR BUILT TO ORDER—MODERN houses; Hyde Park; easy terms. J. A. COLEMAN 302 TacomaBdlg.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
ON CRAWFORD-AV.,
North of 55th-st. (2,567)
80 ACRES.
Can be secured at a positive bargain. Price, only $1,250 per acre.
RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE SUBDIVISION.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 132 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGES, LOTS 25X 125, for $200 cash; balance monthly; near 55th-st.-boulevard. H. BITTLESTON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., Room 57.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—3 LOTS on Center-av., between 86th and 87th-sts.; owner must sell; want offer. V 169, Tribune office.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
40x166, south front, choice, Melrose-st. (one block north of Belmont-av.), half block from new North Shore drive.
B. W. WELLS,
1005 Rookery.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES IN CICERO AT $800; PER acre. Address V 165, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
40 acres adjoining depot at Chicago Lawn, on 67th-st.; ripe for retailing; $1,250.
40 acres n. e. cor. Johnson-av and 83d-st., ¼ mile south of location of Wabash R. R. shops, and ¼ mile east of depot at crossing of Grand Trunk and Wabash R. R's.; splendid investment; at $1,000.
10 acres, California-av. and 67th-st., at $1,200.
5 acres, 67th-st. and Oakley-av., 2 blocks from depot and street-cars, at $1,500.
5 acres, Vincennes-road and 82d-st., high ground; ripe for retailing; at $3,000.
10 acres, 99th-st. and Hillside-av., near depot, on the Ridge at Washington Heights; at $1,500.
20 acres, Halsted and 104th-sts., at $300.
80 acres, Sec. 17, Worth, at $250.
Several tracts in vicinity of the Stickney purchase in Lyons.
Call for list.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRE BARGAINS.
5 to 160 acre tracts ripe for subdivision or profitable to hold; too numerous to specify. Call or send for particulars.
B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE CORNERS AT RIVERside at a bargain. G. S. HUBBARD, Room 12, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—
80, 100, 140, 120, and 40 acres on Belt, near G. T. R. R.
80, 80, 60, and 100 on and near C. & R. I. R. R.
17½ and 20 on R. I. R. R., near Blue Island.
40 acres on G. T. R.R. west of Mount Olivet.
70 lots on 47th-st. and Western-av.
J. D. ALLEN, Room 25, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—6 ACRES OF HIGH LAND ON THE ridge just east of Western-av. on 91st-st. H. BITTLESTON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., R. 57.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK, CHICAGO'S beautiful north shore suburb, a number of desirable homes and vacant lots; prices reasonable and terms attractive. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EASE AND COMFORT FOR LIFE for yourself and family from 10 acres California prune or raisen land for sale by the Arthur R. Briggs Co., 186 Clark-st., Room 12, Chicago.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA ORANGE GROVE; 10 acres with nice house near depot; $3,000; choice location. E. A. BURGE, 53 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—240-ACRE FARM, BRICK IMPROVEments, near large city; place suitable for dairy business and grain; will take Chicago property if price is right. Q 47, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — (FROM OWNER PREFERRED) house on W. S., worth from $12,000 to $15,000; store on Milwaukee-av., paying 10 per cent on $5,000 to $6,000.
Flat property on W.S. paying well on $5,000 to $10,000.
Lot on W. S., east of Halsted, between Madison and Harrison, must have alley.
Acres on W. S. from $800 to $2,000.
Lots on Monroe, Adams, or Jackson, west of Kedzie-av.
We have buyers for all of the above property.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—STORE WITH FLATS ABOVE ON RETAIL BUSINESS STREET; $10,000 TO $50,000. WANTED—SEVERAL FLAT BUILDINGS, $8,000 TO $25,000, BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND HARRISON, LOOMIS AND WESTERN-AV. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 LA SALLE-ST.

WANTED—MODERN HOUSE, 7 OR 8 ROOMS, east of Cottage Grove-av., north of Sixty-seventh-st.; state price and terms. V 178, Tribune.

WANTED—BARGAIN—LOT OR HOUSE AND lot (if improvements are not expensive) on South Side, north of 63d-st., east of State; $5,000 to $8,000; owners or authorized agents please send me list, as I have three customers who have agreed to purchase through me. JOHN C. LONG, R. 15 Portland Block.

WANTED—VACANT 25 TO 35 FEET IN WOODlawn; state price; or one or two parties to join me in purchasing 100 feet and dividing same. V 175, Tribune office.

WANTED—A VACANT LOT OF 30 TO 40 FEET front; must be located east of State-st., between 47th and 65th-sts., and be a bargain for spot cash; state price and exact location. Address P 162, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEES UNDER LONG LEASE. IMproved. J. R. PRINDLE, Room 6, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—FEES OF GROUND LEASED 99 years. JASON R. PRINDLE, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

WANTED—10 TO 20 ACRES SOUTH OF JACKSON Park for investment; all cash if desired. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, 1206 Tacoma Bldg.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — HOUSES — BETWEEN ASHLAND and Robey-sts., Madison and Van Buren-sts.; prices and full description. Q 45, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

CHOICE IMPROVED FARM LAND IN NEbraska for small farm or good dwelling house and lot in good town. V 177, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, $25,000 worth improved and three-fourths blooded Normal horses and mares on farm at Bloomington, Ill. Call on DE WITT, R. 28, 55 Dearborn.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FIRST MORTGAGE AND clear lots for house and lot clear; value $8,000. Address Q 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSE AND COUPE OR OTHER stylish "rig" for lady in exchange for elegant rooms and board; Michigan-av. Address R 56, Tribune office.

WANT TO EXCHANGE ½ CASH AND LANDS for a stock of merchandise. Address B., Box 1625, Joliet, Ill.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 LA SALLE-ST., have money to loan on city and north shore suburban property.

GREENEBAUM SONS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 DEARBORN-st., main floor—5, 5½, and 6 per cent money to loan on real estate in Chicago and immediate vicinity. Large fund on hand seeking investment; no delay.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages. JAMES LINDEN, 302 Tacoma Building.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO property. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT.
Special rates on large amounts.
SIDNEY LOEB, 95 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON improved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 124 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

WANTED—LOAN OF $25,000, 5 OR 10 YEARS, 5 per cent, on property value about $75,000; pays over $6,000 per year. Q 46, Tribune office.

$100,000 TO LOAN—FAVORABLE TERMS, low rate of interest, in sums to suit on Chicago real estate. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A BOARDING-HOUSE ON MICHIgan-av. doing a paying business for nearly 5 years; have got to leave Chicago my only reason for selling. Apply to owner; no commissions will be paid. H V 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM FINE small hotel, restaurant, and saloon, doing good business. BRIGGS & SMITH, 95 Dearborn-st., Suite 11.

FOR SALE—GROCERY ON OGDEN-AV. FOR 50 cents on the dollar if taken at once; biggest bargain in the city. MORGAN, 275 W. Madison.

I HAVE $1,000, WITH SERVICES, TO INVEST IN a light manufacturing business outside of Chicago. V 150, Tribune office.

NO BETTER BUSINESS CHANCE—DRY GOODS, boots and shoes, will invoice about $8,000; best cash business in the solid town of Winterset, county seat of Madison Co., Ia. No chance for a lazy man; terms, cash; cause for selling, failing health. Address Lock Box 177, Winterset, Ia.

TERRITORY WEST OF MISSISSIPPI UNSOLD. Money for right men in greatest known insectifuge. Patentees, Box 40, Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED — AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS-MAN who can command from $3,000 to $5,000, and who understands the possibilities of an already popular weekly newspaper that is now paying expenses. The business end of the journal is to be assumed by the party furnishing the capital. To the right man a magnificent opportunity is offered. A full investigation will be offered and required. Answer only if you mean business. Address M D 4, Tribune office.

$10,000 TO $20,000 WANTED BY A MANUfacturing firm to extend business. Address M D 68, Tribune office.

$12,000—$10,000 CASH, BALANCE ON TIME buys valuable business property and established cash business, 3 hours writing a day, netting $200 a month, in best town in America of 80,000; safe and sure investment. ELY, HUXLEY & CO., 150 East Washington-st., Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1328 AND 1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICE ROOMS for gentlemen, single or en suite; fine table; billiard room for guests.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—3 DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class table.

2123 MICHIGAN-AV. — TO RENT — FRONT-room, furnished, with board.

North Side.

8 WASHINGTON-PLACE, NEAR DEARBORN-AV. —Nicely furnished rooms, double, single, or en suite, with first-class table board.

175 RUSH-ST.—2 LARGE, PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; very reasonable.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—FINE LARGE FRONT rooms, with good board.

West Side.

630 ADAMS-ST.—ALCOVE, ALSO SUITE AND rooms, with or without board.

Hotels.

DOUGLAS HOUSE, 35TH-ST. AND COTTAGE-Grove-av.—Best located family hotel in the city.

HOTEL MIDLAND, EUROPEAN PLAN, 133 AND 135 East Adams-st.; rates 75c to $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY ELDERLY GENTLEmen, near 30th and Indiana-av.; comforts of a home more an object than money. V 166, Tribune office.

BOARD—SOUTH SIDE, NORTH OF 31ST-ST., BY gentleman and wife without children, large front alcove room, handsomely furnished, excellent table, and with refined surroundings; high price will be paid. Address V 163, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY REFINED YOUNG MAN, $5, with refined people; prefers private family. Best references given and required. Address M D 1, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY A GENTLEMAN; PRIvate Jewish family; $25 monthly. M N 21, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes equities in real estate, and any available collateral

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 89 MADISON-ST.— Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses or outfits complete, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots, as to the value of which I invite the closest investigation; will pay cash difference if necessary; I have a market for this class of property, and you can in this way get a good, fair price for it instead of sacrificing it, as must be done for cash at this time of the year. O. J. BARRETT, 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for foreman at Ogden-av. car barns.

$20 BUYS THE BEST HAND-MADE BUGGY harness in the world; full nickel or Davis rubber; elegant barouche harness, only $30. Also express and grocery harness. Chicago Harness Co., 168 West Van Buren-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—FOR A COMPLETE PAtented magazine rifle. Address V 171, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AT ONCE—WITH $500 OR $1,000, in publishing business; two paying family papers; pays big money; investigate; business-man wanted. C. A. HARMEYER, 136 Washington-st., Room 5.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,000 TO $2,000, in an established hotel or restaurant. Address M D 73, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS Rare Books, Costly Books, All Kinds of Books LIBRARIES, CYCLOPÆDIAS, and Magazines, at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

LATEST LAWS OF DIVORCE, INCLUDING SUpreme Court decisions, price 10c, sent to any address. CORNELL & SPENCER, 166 Randolph-st.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 155 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

PREPARED ROOFING—DO YOUR OWN ROOFing and save expense; can cover steep or flat, old shingles or tin roofs; applied by anyone; circulars and samples free. B. F. SOURSE & BRO., 25 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS—

ALL PARTS CITY
FOR RENT
STORES LOFTS.
FLATS HOUSES
HOWARD & CALKINS
ROOM 606
167 DEARBORN

Lake.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE; ALL MODERN conveniences; 6-room flat; 4-room flat, with barn. CHARLES G. FRENCH, 114 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS

South Side.

TO RENT—ARMOUR FLATS—
33d, 34th, and Dearborn-sts.—Splendid 6 and 7 room flats, with modern improvements, each flat has store-room and vegetable cellar; finished in hardwood throughout, and kept in first-class repair; halls, lawns, walks, and yards always clean and in good order; cheapest flats in the city for rent asked. Don't rent until you have seen these. Our agent, Mr. Dodge, 407 33d-st., will show.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BUILDING, CORNER INdiana-av. and 22d-st., two good-sized, newly papered flats and one small flat; rent reasonable; elevator and janitor service. Apply at elevator of building or at 101 Washington-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; ALL CONVENIences; 57th and Cottage Grove-av.; low rent. H. BITTLESTON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., Room 57.

West Side.

TO RENT—489 OGDEN-AV., ELEGANT FLAT IN thorough repair; every convenience; only $12 per month. J. V. A. WEAVER, Room 59, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN private family; fine locality; rent reasonable. 13 Twenty-second-st., near Calumet-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED PARLOR; first floor; private family; $25. 1334 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—2301 WABASH-AV., LARGE, BEAUTIfully furnished room, suitable for two or three gentlemen or gentleman and wife, also suite; references exchanged.

TO RENT—7 CONGRESS-ST., SECOND DOOR from Michigan-av., handsomely furnished rooms.

North Side.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INdiana, furnished or unfurnished, European or American plan; private baths, elevator, steam heat.

TO RENT—A GOOD-SIZED FURNISHED FRONT room to rent, one block from Lincoln Park, to gentleman. Inquire 92 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE ROOM; hot and cold water. 45 Rush-st.

TO RENT—2 ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite; furnishings beautiful; conveniences perfect. References. 240 La Salle-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with use of piano, single or en suite. 222 Washington-boulevard, first flat.

TO RENT—15 WILLARD-PLACE—TWO DESIRAble rooms, front and back parlors; a pleasant home in private family; all conveniences; price reasonable.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED PARlor floor, with every convenience; will serve private table if desired. R 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT — STORE — 117 18TH-ST., NEAR Wabash-av.; suitable for harness shop.

TO RENT—STORE AND FLATS, 85 3D-AV., suitable for saloon, restaurant, or hotel. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—CHEAP AND ELEGANT STORES and flats on Madison-st., east of Garfield Park; prices will be higher in the spring. J. T. SUTOR, 1302 Madison-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—STORES 246 AND 246½ N. CLARK-st.; good business location. E. BATCHELLER, Room 209 Chicago Opera-House Building.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—DRUG STORE, FINE LOCATION; possession May 1, 1890; applicant must have good stock. MARTIN, 78 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, BUILDINGS, ETC., COMplete city list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
Fine offices in the Haymarket Theater Building 159 to 169 W. Madison-st.; elevator and steam heat; also a few lodge rooms, furnished and unfurnished; open evenings and Sundays.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT — DESK-ROOM, WELL FURNISHED and lighted office; gas, water, steam heat, vault, elevator; arrangements can be made for use of horse, buggy, etc., if desired; rent $12. Room 16, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 14 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 651

TO RENT—FINE FRONT OFFICES OVER ILLInois Central ticket office on Clark-st.; suitable for railroad agents. Inquire at Room 5, 194 Clark-st. J. H. ANDREWS.

Lofts.

TO RENT—
Lofts for factory purposes in the Beidler Buildings, corner Washington and Union-sts.; the finest in the city; any amount of floor room, from 2,000 to 50,000 square feet; reasonable rent.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND HEAT, in the best lighted buildings in the city, 17-foot freight elevators and rapid passenger elevators; buildings also equipped with automatic fire sprinkler, reducing cost of insurance 25 per cent; also electric lights, etc.
2 floors, 60x160. 7 floors, 60x163.
2 floors, 42x 74. 1 floor, 49x 50.
1 floor, 42x 34. 1 floor, 48x 48.
WARREN SPRINGER
48 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—
The largest and best hotel on the West Side; 100 rooms, with 2 stores, on a prominent corner; all light rooms; with freight and passenger elevators; possession at once. For particulars call or write to
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—BUILDING SOUTHWEST CORNER of Canal and Washington-sts; with or without power; arranged to suit from one to ten tenants, having 30,000 square feet of flooring. SAWYER & GARRETT, Room 6, 89 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—

LIST YOUR HOUSES,
STORES, LOFTS, AND FLATS
WITH US.
WE GIVE THEM
PERSONAL
ATTENTION.
HOWARD & CALKINS
167 DEARBORN-ST.

WANTED—TO RENT—A YOUNG MAN AND wife of good family, no children, would like to take charge of city residence of some aged couple, widower, or person going abroad; highest references. V 161, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN VICINITY of State and Monroe-sts. at once. Address W. H. THOMSON, 114 Tenth-st., Logansport, Ind.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE—FURnished rooms for light housekeeping; about $15; state particulars. M A 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARROOM PRIVILEGE in some good hotel, in good location, either in city or good town outside city. Address I. C. S., Bennett House, 73 Monroe-st.

WANTED — TO RENT — A NICE FURNISHED room with young man about 18 years, on South Side, in private family; state terms. Address M D 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM BY TWO YOUNG men; neighborhood Indiana-av. and 18th-st.; state particulars. M D 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORES AND FLATS ON W. Madison-st. and Ogden-av. Call or send us a description if you want tenants. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL— A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

A LADY FROM THE EAST WITH 15 YEARS' EXperience in teaching the German language desires engagements in schools and private families. Address C. G., German Teacher, 4504 Dearborn-st.

PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING, DAY AND NIGHT, 70 State-st.; preferable to business colleges. M. B. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—CHICAGO Athenæum; 16th year; dictation in all systems. Visitors welcome.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
125 State-st., N. E. corner Adams.
Branches, New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Louisville, Paris, Berlin.
Conversational knowledge in shortest time.
Highest references. Trial lessons free.
Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MUSICAL.

ORGANIST, 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, DESIRES situation in Protestant church. Address ORGANIST, 325 Walnut-st., Chicago. Refers to Case, Hudd & Hogan, attorneys.

WANTED—CHORUS LADIES AND GENTLEMEN this morning. Inquire Chicago Opera-House box-office. Bring music.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; private residences purchased. Inquire personally. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. J. J. W., 3625 Calumet-av.

SANITARY CELLARS.

SANITARY CELLARS—CELLARS, VAULTS, AND basements made gas, water, and moisture proof; warranted. B. F. SOURSE & BRO., 25 Michigan-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS—
FOR ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
FOR ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
FOR ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
—KNABE—
—KNABE—
—KNABE—
FISCHER.
FISCHER.
—LESTER—
—NEW ENGLAND—
—PEASE—
ORGANS
—ORGANS
ARTISTIC DESIGNS.
UNEQUALED VARIETY.
EASY PAYMENTS.
LYON & HEALY,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON
and New Scale
KIMBALL PIANOS.
LOW PRICES—EASY PAYMENTS.
BARGAINS.
A NUMBER OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS
at prices ranging from $85 to $175.
SECOND-HAND ORGANS, $10 TO $25.
A STEINWAY SQUARE (second-hand), $125.
A BABY GRAND PIANO, USED AT CONCERTS,
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
A good instrument for church, school, lodge, or concert room.
PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED.
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MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS.
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"The greatest improvement in piano building of the present age."
The MOST DURABLE PIANO manufactured.
The LEAST LIABLE to get out of TUNE.
The MOST REFINED and MUSICAL TONES.
The BEST is the CHEAPEST.
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The acknowledged STANDARD of EXCELLENCE.
New and attractive styles.
149 Wabash-av.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of pianos and organs ever shown in this city can now be seen at the two warerooms of the
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.,
222 STATE-ST. AND 223 WABASH-AV.
CHICKERING GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS.
New scale, new action, new designs, French pitch.
Indorsed by the first artists in the world.
GABLER PIANOS
In English and French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, antique oak, and ebonized cases.
Also a full line of COLBY, SCHUBERT, C. A. SMITH, and KURTZMAN PIANOS.
Every instrument fully warranted. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. Prices and terms within the reach of all.
NOTE—Tuning and moving orders receive prompt attention.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS,
$175 EACH, ON EASY TERMS.
SEVEN-YEAR WARRANTEE GIVEN.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

STILL GREATER SACRIFICE—
FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
To close out the few Stultz & Bauer upright pianos remaining that were slightly injured in the Exposition fire, we will dispose of them at second-hand prices. They have been thoroughly overhauled and refinished at the factory and are now in strictly first-class condition. As these are fancy cases, made expressly for exposition purposes, they make the choicest gifts. Also 1 Steinway, 1 Knabe, 1 Weber, 1 Hallet & Davis, and other pianos. Cash or easy payments. CHICAGO MUSIC CO., 148 and 150 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS AT MANUFACTURERS' WAREROOMS.
Universally acknowledged for their superior quality of tone, beauty of finish, and great durability.
LOW PRICES. EASY PAYMENTS.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.
B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

STEINWAY PIANO—IN FINE CONDITION; 7⅓ octaves; $125; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

THE CELEBRATED CONOVER BROTHERS' pianos in latest art design, fancy wood cases, can be seen at Chicago Music Co., 148 and 150 Wabash-av.

STECK PIANO—HANDSOME CASE, FINE tone, 7⅓ octave, triple strung; $175; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$75 BUYS EMERSON PIANO; EASY PAYments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, CARVED legs; $65; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT PIANO; A great bargain; $185; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

TWO CHICKERING & SON'S UPRIGHT pianos for sale cheap, cash or time. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HAZELTON PIANO, HANDSOME ROSEwood case, in fine condition; a bargain, $175; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$125, $135, and $150 EACH, THREE UPRIGHT pianos; easy terms; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WHEELOCK PIANOS CAN BE BOUGHT AT factory prices direct from the manufacturers on easy time payments. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., 257 State and 56 Jackson-st.

$135 BUYS DECKER UPRIGHT PIANO; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO; A GREAT bargain; $185; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$3, $4, $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 PIanos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BAUER UPRIGHT PIANO, LARGE, HANDsome case, in fine condition, 7⅓ octave, triple strung, $200; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

DECKER PIANO—TWO LARGE HANDsome uprights, nearly new; $300 and $325; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$125 BUYS STEINWAY & SONS' SQUARE piano; easy payments; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BUSINESS CARDS.

NOTOVICH & LANDO HAVE ESTABLISHED A fur and seal ornament factory at 200 S. Water-st., fourth floor.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYant and palmist, 248 West Madison-st., gives life chart and names in full; family troubles and love affairs a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT, fortune teller, and healer. 445 West Madison-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. D'UNGER, PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO (12th year)—Chronic, blood, and nervous diseases successfully treated; discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness. Pamphlets free.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st., Room 312; hours 2 to 5.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement. Best care. MRS. WIRCHMANN, successor to Mrs. Richen.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

DON'T SELL YOUR OLD CLOTHES OR SHOES until I have set my prices on them. Address J. WRONSKI, 486 State. Orders promptly attended.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing. Mail orders promptly attended to. Mills Store, 472 State-st.

H. S., 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for cast-off clothing, etc. Mail orders promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW DEPARTURE—BROOMS TO THE REtailers at manufacturers' prices; our best at $2.50; No. 1, $2.25; No. 2, $2.10; No. 3, $1.95 per doz.; cash with order. Address HINEY & MOUNDAN, 227 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE RECEIVED ON consignment. Advances made. SAMUELS, NEVILLE & CO., 195 Fifth-av.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT—
All kinds of broken, unused, or out of style jewelry, watches, chains, rings, spoons, forks, teeth, plated silver and silver plated ware.
HIGHEST PRICE PAID.
FREEMAN & SCOTT,
125 Clark-st., Room 18.

PUBLIC NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned was this day appointed by a decree of the Circuit Court of Cook County of Illinois receiver of the firm of R. Deimel & Bros. and of all property of every kind and nature belonging to said firm, or in which said firm is interested, with the usual powers of a receiver in chancery; that said firm, by a decree of said court, is dissolved, and that all the property of said firm and the proceeds arising therefrom will be equitably distributed under said decree among and between all the creditors of said firm in proportion to their several claims, as shall hereafter be established under the orders and directions of said court. FRANK A. HELMER. Chicago, Jan. 6, 1890. 151 Dearborn-st.

PHYSICIANS—NEW METHOD EMPLOYED FOR collecting your claims. Write to Room 409 U. S. Express Building. Agent will call on you.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY — AN INTERVIEW with a capitalist of enterprise. M D 68, Tribune.

GLEANINGS ABOUT THE CITY.

"The composer Verdi," said Sig. Arditi, the musical director of the Italian Opera company, Friday night in the foyer of the Auditorium, "kept alive the patriotism of Italy for years."

The discussion had turned on the great "Otello," on which the curtain was soon to rise.

"By his music?"

"No; by his name. In those days when men were thrown into prison for the mention of Victor Emmanuel's name the patriots of Italy had to be discreet. Their rallying cry was, 'Viva Vittorio Emmanuelo, Re d'Italia.' To cry it meant a prison-cell, black bread, and bad water. Patriots love those circumstances no better than others. They had to obey the law; they would be false Italians if they failed to demonstrate their loyalty to Victor Emmanuel on occasions. A bright idea rescued them from their quandary. Verdi was ever popular. A cheer for him could not be resented. So they cried, 'Viva V. E. R. D. I.,' which did not mean, Hurrah for the author of 'Il Trovatore,' but: 'Viva Vittorio Emmanuelo, Re d'Italia'—'Hurrah for Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy.'"

Sig. Perugini of the Italian Opera company is a clever young fellow with a more than ordinarily attractive person and pleasing address. Off the stage he is, or used to be. John Chatterton. Not many persons are aware that measuring the time from his first appearance to his last here in Chicago he has been before the public over thirty years. Only a little circle of near friends to whom he has confided the secret, and a few old-timers whose memories are abnormal, know that his first engagement was with P. T. Barnum. The graceful Sig. Perugini was Mr. Barnum's first prize baby. Mr. Barnum gave a baby show. Hundreds of babies were entered in the competition for the prize to be awarded to the handsomest one. When the judges reached little Johney Chatterton they said: "Nobody else is in it." Johnny Chatterton took the money.

"He was the prettiest baby I ever saw," said an old gentleman at the Leland who told the story. "It is no new thing for him to be admired by women. I've seen hundreds of 'em, begad, sir, coddling him in other days."

Another story of the Auditorium and the Council. After the tickets were given out Clerk Vancleave, who is the Aldermen's bureau of information, was surrounded by members.

"What do we have to do?" asked Bowler.

"Nothing," replied Vancleave, "except, of course, go in full dress."

"What's that?" asked Dvorak.

"O, I know," said Oehmen; "it's deckoletty."

Vancleave explained what a dress-suit was, and was promptly informed by the trio that they'd be blowed if they'd wear 'em. Vancleave appealed to Ald. Dunham and the latter backed him up.

"It would be a disgrace to this great city for an Alderman to go there without evening clothes," he said. "Besides, the doorkeepers wouldn't let him in."

"How much does one cost?" asked Dvorak.

"About $100," replied Vancleave.

The Aldermen declared they could not afford it, and it was then suggested that they rent suits. The affable clerk knew where they could be rented for $15 each. The Aldermen thought that pretty steep, but it was better than $100. So they went around and put up their little $15 each and made all needful arrangements.

The next day they were again discussing dress, when Arthur Dixon happened around. He informed his brother Councilmen in his choicest brogue that he would be everlastingly dodgasted if he'd wear a spike-tail coat.

"I'll go in my Prince Albert," he said, "like an Irish gentleman. Do you think I want my constits to think I'm an aristocrat?"

That was putting it in another light.

"Kill me in my ward, sure," said Oehmen.

"Me, too," wailed Bowler and Dvorak.

And the laugh was on them. They were out $15 each, not daring to wear the suits.

J. H. McVicker had some business on the North Side. It had been raining, and the approach to the bridge was slippery, so Mr. McVicker ascended the incline with care. When about half way up he met coming down a nicely-dressed woman who seemed to be having a harder time than he.

"Permit me to assist you, madam," said the theatrical manager in the tones used in attempting to mollify a willful star. The woman bowed her thanks and took the proffered hand.

"Quite slippery, isn't it?" said Mr. McVicker courteously.

"Slippery!" returned the woman. "You bet your everlasting sweet life it is! I pretty near turned a handspring a moment ago."

Mr. McVicker said nothing more, and was presently climbing the incline again buried in thought.

"The announcement of the engagement of Miss Frieda Huck to a German Baron recalls the singular funeral of her mother," said a society woman yesterday. It took place about three years ago from the old Huck homestead at Cass and Indiana streets.

"The casket was not borne to the cemetery in a hearse. A large truck was used. At each corner of the truck a pillar about four feet high was erected and over these pillars was spread a canopy. The coffin was placed on the bed of the truck and all around it and over it were piled flowers. Then another truck, filled with flowers, followed the first to the grave.

"It was due to no eccentricity of the family that a truck was used to carry the coffin. Mrs. Huck had died abroad, her remains had been shipped home in a big cumbersome German coffin, and it was found that no hearse in Chicago would contain it."

An altogether novel sparring match took place in front of the Oriental Building on La Salle street yesterday. Two horses, attached to drays, were standing at the sidewalk facing each other, with their heads almost together. It was about noon and each had a leathern feed bucket over his nose. They were busily engaged in eating their midday meal, little of their muffled head below the eyes appearing over the rims of the buckets. All at once one of the horses seemed to become incensed at something the other had done and struck him with the bucket in the face. The other quickly countered with a blow beneath the left eye. And for five minutes they sparred at each other like two men with boxing gloves on. A crowd of a hundred men gathered. The bout was waxing toward a finish when the drivers of the horses ran out of the saloon in the alley, separated the combatants, and drove off.

"When the site of the Board of Trade was about to be located," said an old Alderman, "a great hue and cry was raised that the Council had been fixed in favor of the present location. You see, in order to enable the building to be placed where it is, the Council had to vacate La Salle street from Jackson to Van Buren and donate it to the board. I recall vividly the night the donation was made. Ald.—well, call him—Phalin, arose to make a speech. He argued hotly against the vacation of the street. He said the Board of Trade was nothing more than a big faro-bank, anyhow, in which there was a fixed percentage against the outside player. In the course of his tirade he was interrupted by a note being slipped under the books on his desk.

"'$10—' he read on the exposed corner of the envelope, and supposed immediately it contained the $1,000 he had been promised for his vote by the Philadelphia syndicate which was engineering the deal.

"'Fellow Councilmen,' he said, shifting his argument at once, 'although the Board of Trade is, as I have said, a mammoth confidence game, at the same time it must be admitted that it has brought a great deal of money from the rural districts of the country to this city. So, summing up the pros and cons, I have come to the conclusion that the balance, so far as Chicago is concerned, is in favor of the board. I shall, therefore, vote to give it the street.'

"He hurried home on the adjournment of the meeting and triumphantly threw the envelope into his wife's lap.

"'There!' he said. 'That's what I got for a single speech.'

"For the first time the envelope was opened, and was found to contain just $10, the figures he had seen exposed. That Alderman has been an honest official ever since."

About 1 o'clock last night a policeman shod in overshoes and otherwise fortified against the cold and wet came sauntering noiselessly along Washington street. Starting to cross an alley he discovered two burglars so busily at work on a rear door that they had not noticed his silent approach. Stopping only long enough to place one hand on his revolver while he limbered up the other with a twirl or two of his club, he cautiously advanced and was about to dash forward and seize his prey in the strong grip of the law, when he suddenly stopped, his hands fell helplessly at his sides, while his face expressed both agony and suspense.

"H-h-ha ha-k-a-choo-oo-oo."

For a moment two pairs of feet rapidly beat the hard pavement of the alley and the thieves were lost in the darkness. For the first time they had found safety in the all-powerful grippe of the law.

SALVINI TALKS OF OPERA.

The Tragedian Does Not Wholly Like Verdi's "Otello."

"It seems almost like coming home to get to a city that has just given Italian opera such a welcome," said Sig. Salvini. The great tragedian has grown perhaps a little grayer than when Chicago saw him last. The bald forehead has become a little more prominent. But he still has the same figure of a giant and the physique of an athlete. The tragic is all dropped by the great actor in private life. Nothing could be more reassuring than the smile or hearty laugh with which he greeted callers at the Grand Pacific yesterday. He does not speak much English, though he follows a conversation and seems to readily understand English when spoken by others. His son, Alexander Salvini, acts as an interpreter. Salvini the elder is evidently acting with all his old impetuosity, for he has in his breast a fresh dagger wound where he a few nights ago plunged a knife through a leathern guard in the death scene of "The Gladiator."

"I am glad Chicago liked the Otello of [illegible] and Tamagno is a wonderful man. I heard him sing the part in Italy. I can't say that I unreservedly like Verdi's making over of 'Othello' into an opera. The fault is not Verdi's, but of the writer of the libretto. Verdi's genius is fully equal to putting Shakspeare's characters into an operatic setting. But in this opera nothing is shown of the character of these men whom Shakspeare created. The librettist has cut out everything before the forces landed at Cyprus. The Othello of the opera is a jealous Othello only. Nothing is seen of that other side of his character. Iago is a villain who sings to all the world that he is a villain. Nothing of his subtle character is left. But, still, as an opera it is a grand, grand work. It is lacking only when compared to Shakspeare's play."

"I just have a letter here from one of the greatest critics in Italy telling me of a special performance which has just been seen at the Theater Pagliano, in Florence, at which the last act of Rossini's 'Othello' was sung. The tenor, Stagno, sang Othello and Bellincioni sang Desdemona. This was only the last act, but it is said to have been a performance that was of most exceptional strength. This tenor, Stagno, is a singer whom you will hear much more of. Verdi is a great friend of mine. I have a pen picture of him which he gave me not long ago."

The picture bears the inscription, in Verdi's hand, "To the Greatest Living Othello."

"Bill Nye has the influenza to such an extent that he can't make a joke about it," said Carsten Christopherson, the advance agent of Maj. Pond's lecturers. "George W. Cable is laid up with so severe an attack that he has had to cancel all engagements for several weeks. The one man of all others whom you would think should have a case of the real original Russian grippe in its most malignant type—George Kennan—is escaping the thing altogether."

F. G. Niedringhaus, the Republican member of Congress from St. Louis, was at the Tremont yesterday. Congressman Niedringhaus seemed to have some mysterious political work on hand, and he kept himself most carefully guarded from inquiring friends.

"I am on my way to Washington," said Lieut.-Gov. Lyman B. Ray. "I am going down to get in some work on the homestretch in the World's Fair race. It is all right, too. I haven't any fear but we will get the prize."

Grand Pacific—C. E. Brown, Denver; W. E. Hardy, Lincoln; W. P. Kennedy, A. F. Schneider, St. Louis; E. S. Turner and wife, Denver; R. V. Pierce, Buffalo; S. G. Fulton, Portland, Ore.; John A. Bower and wife, Pittsburg, Pa.; D. G. Thomson, Montreal.

Palmer—Edmund Dickey, Gettysburg, S. D.; F. L. Shriver, Pittsfield; Oscar Onken and wife, Cincinnati; Fred B. Glover and wife, Kansas City; Frank M. Bemis, Grand Rapids; R. S. Van Tassen and wife, Cheyenne; Robert Barry and wife, Philadelphia.

Tremont—F. W. Peters, St. Louis; E. D. Marshall, Philadelphia; Alfred Whitaker, Cleveland; A. W. McPherson, Springfield; O. B. Hutchins, Lafayette, Ind.; T. R. Pullis, William S. Simpson, St. Louis.

Sherman—John Crane, Escanaba; Robert H. Wiles, Freeport; J. D. Seibert, Buffalo; M. K. Jones, Seattle; M. J. Whitman, Rochester.

Richelieu—J. K. Waterman, C. D. Coleman, St. Louis; William R. Smad, Louisville, Ky.; W. M. Rogers and wife, Omaha.

Leland—F. W. Lehmann, Des Moines; John L. Williamson, New York; W. S. Walker, New York.

Grand Clothing Musical Reception.

Today at 10 a. m. we open our doors to the PUBLIC, and celebrate the inauguration of the greatest BARGAIN SALE in TAILOR-MADE CLOTHING ever recorded in the United States.

Professor Bierwirth's Orchestra will make the occasion memorable with some of the most exquisite selections from the various Operas that have been heard at the Auditorium, and everybody will have a chance to listen to the music with which Tamagno, Patti, and the other members of the Italian Opera Company captivated their audiences.

No goods sold before tomorrow. Everybody welcome to investigate.

$200,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING that we bought at one-quarter manufacturers' cost WILL GO FOR 25 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR OF ITS VALUE. The stock is assorted into different BARGAIN LOTS.

Make it your business to spend an hour with us. It will pay you. We cannot carry this colossal stock through the Summer, but each of you can and will buy some of it at these reduced prices.

THE GLOBE

229 & 231 State-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

"SPECIAL CLEARING SALE"

Flannels and Blankets.

The mildness of the season has caused a smaller distribution of above lines than we anticipated. HEAVY REDUCTIONS just made enable us to offer some

"EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS."

150 PIECES ALL-WOOL **Fancy French Flannels,** Elegant designs, sold all season at 65c,	50c	Per Yard.
50 PIECES UNSHRINKABLE **Shaker Skirting Flannels** Regular 50c quality,	25c	Per Yard.
75 PIECES **Fancy Tennis Flannels,** 25c quality,	12½c	Per Yard,
A SPECIAL DRIVE—3 CASES **12-4 WHITE BLANKETS** Sold all season at $5.25.	$3.30 PER PAIR.	

ABOVE GOODS ON 2d FLOOR.

MEN'S

UNDERWEAR,

Hosiery and Gloves.

UNEQUALED VARIETIES.
ALL QUALITIES.
LOWEST PRICES.

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

Attention! - Attention!

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
20,000 DOLLARS'
—WORTH OF—
FURNITURE,

Stoves, Crockery, Horses & Wagons, Two Pianos, Mattresses, etc., etc., etc.,

The entire stock of a large Furniture dealer, contained in stores at 564, 566, 568 West Lake-st., opposite Union Park.

Sale Commencing Tuesday a. m. at 10,

And continuing from day to day till sold. To be sold without any reserve.

Parker-Platt-Williams Comp'y,
AUCTIONEERS.

GENEVA OPTICAL CO
WHOLESALE
OPTICAL GOODS
53 Washington-st., Chicago

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

WABASH AND ADAMS.

DOMESTICS AND FLANNELS.

Good Unbleached Muslin, yard wide....	5c per yd
Fine and Soft Finished Bleached Muslin, yard wide....	6½c per yd
8-4 Unbleached Sheeting....	16½c per yd
7-4 Bleached Sheeting....	16½c per yd
10-4 Unbleached Sheeting....	20c per yd
9-4 Bleached Sheeting....	20c per yd

SOMETHING SPECIAL.

Ready Made Sheets and Pillow Cases

Bleached Pillow Cases....	15c to 19c
Unbleached Sheets....	45c to 65c
Bleached Sheets....	50c to 75c

FLANNELS.

10,000 yards Homespun Flannels in Plaids, Checks, and Stripes, suitable for Wrappers, Skirtings, etc....	PER YARD, 22c Worth 35c.
Best Quality PRINTED FRENCH FLANNEL....	48c Worth 65c.

LINEN DEPT.

AS A STARTER FOR THIS WEEK

We place on sale today a lot of

HUCK and DAMASK TOWELS

Which sold at from $3.50 to $5.00 per doz., at the uniform price of

25 Cents Each.

—ALSO—

A Lot of Honeycomb Quilts, Marseilles Patterns, regular price $1.25 - - - -	$1.00 EACH.
71-inch Fine Bleached Irish Damask, value 95c per yard - - - - - -	75 cts A YARD.
3-4 Heavy Bleached Irish Damask Napkins, usually sold at $3.00 a Doz.	$2.50 PER DOZEN.

A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF

ELEGANT PLUSH GARMENTS

At Nearly ONE-HALF Their Value.

A Beautiful Combination Mohair and Silk

SEAL PLUSH SACQUE,

Selling all Season at $25.00,

REDUCED PRICE, $15.50

ALL SIZES.

REDUCED PRICE, $15.50

Elegant London-Dyed SEAL PLUSH SACQUES, selling all season at $40.00.... Now for	$25.00
This is one of the most astonishing Bargains ever offered.	
A Perfect-Fitting, Tailor-Made, Imported ENGLISH WALKING PLUSH JACKET, 30-inch....	$17.50
The Very Latest Style for Young Ladies.	

"THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE SEASON."

Naw! Rob, that's a chestnut.
I have found a human foot print.
STREETER BROS. THE GREAT FOOT FORM LAST.
POST NO BILLS. ON CRUSO ISLAND
STREETER'S FOOT FORM

Those who suffer the tortures of Corns, Bunions, and Chilblains, resulting from ill-shaped Shoes, are unaware of the

At Ease Feeling

Obtained in wearing STREETER'S Foot-Form Shoes, which, from their perfect construction, do not conflict with NATURE'S LAWS.

Hand Method....$5
New Process....$3

STREETER'S,

134 State, 68 and 70 Madison.

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT. SHOES REPAIRED.

Auction Announcements

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 and 202 Madison-st.

Tuesday, Jan. 7, 9:30 a. m.,
Dry Goods and Clothing.

Wednesday, Jan. 8, 9:30 a. m.,
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers.

Thursday, Jan 9, 9:30 a. m.,
Crockery and Glassware.

Two car loads Hotel China Ware.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Underwriters' Auction Notice

On Thursday, Jan. 9, 1890, at 10 a. m.,

We will sell at the

Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,

200 to 206 Madison-st.,

A STOCK OF GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Canned Goods, Soaps, Spices, Rice, Woodenware, Chimneys, Burners, Candies, Etc., Etc.

ALSO

Tobaccos and Cigars.

On same day a quantity of

Builders' Hardware, Tools, Etc.,

Left from the sale of Kellogg, Johnson & Bliss' Stock.

Goods arranged for sale by

SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Auctioneers.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,

Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

Regular Auction Sale

New and Second Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Folding Beds, Cigars, Etc.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THE BOYS' HOLIDAY,

The Best Youth's Paper Ever Published,

WILL BE OUT JAN. 7TH.

Examine the First Number.

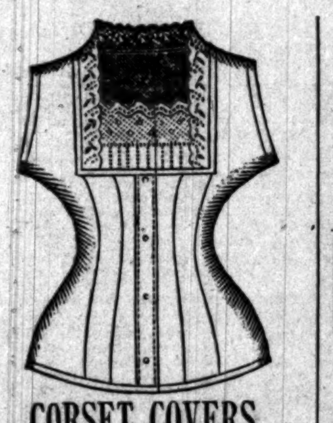
For sale by all Newsdealers. Price, 5 Cents.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE.

For this sale we quote the lowest prices yet made on LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS of Superior Workmanship, Faultless Shape, Best Materials, and Originality of Design.

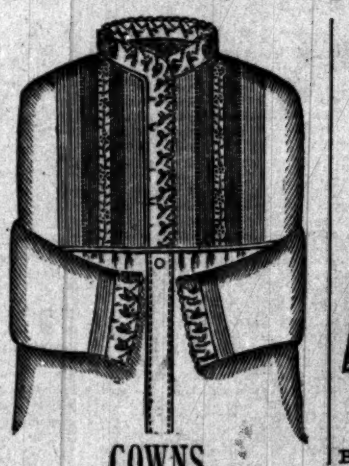


CORSET COVERS.

Best Cambric, Pearl Buttons, Square or V Neck, trimmed with Fine Embdy., 25c.

Fine Cambric, V shaped neck, trimmed with Fine Embdy., 35c.

Fine Cambric, trimmed with Torchon Lace or Embdy., Square, Round V Shaped and Pompadour Necks, at 50c. Worth 75c.



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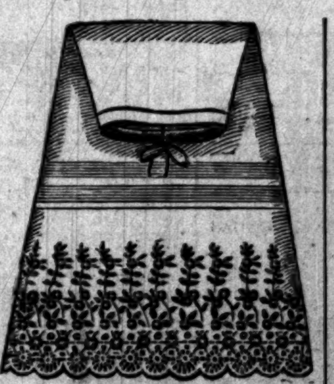

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Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1890—TEN PAGES.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO ITS SISTER REPUBLICS.

Extent of a Commerce Which Is Generally but Little Understood—Nearly $50,000,000 of Leading Articles Shipped to the South and Central American Countries Annually—Larger Exports Certain Under Better Transportation Facilities.

S. S. S. in Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* There are few intelligent people in this country who are not interested in the congress of American republics and countries now in session in Washington and the objects of that congress. Still, there are few who are fully informed as to the real extent and value of our trade with those countries, or in what species of merchandise that trade consists. And especially is this the case in regard to our export trade in those countries. In a general way, probably, our import trade from those countries is better understood. It is known that we import from South America a large proportion of our coffee, sugar, India rubber, raw hides, fruits, nuts, etc., but what we export as a partial offset to those importations is not so well understood.

There can be no better time than while this Pan-American Congress is in session, and while the people of the country are unusually interested in the subject, to give a brief review of our export trade, showing more definitely the present value of that trade, what are the principal articles exported, their value, and the countries by which they are principally received.

For this purpose we take the figures furnished by the Bureau of Statistics for the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1889. We take these because they are the latest, and therefore most interesting, in connection with the deliberations of the congress now in session. In the consideration of the facts and figures of this portion of our export trade, we incidentally show the relation it holds to the total trade of this character, with other portions of the world to which our trade extends.

The total value of the leading articles of our exports to those South and Central American countries for the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1889, was $42,874,137. This is an increase over the exports of the same articles for the corresponding ten months of 1888 of about $10,000,000. We have included in these calculations the exports to the West Indies, though but one of that group of islands is represented in the Pan-American Congress. They belong essentially to the same class of trade as Mexico, the Central American States, and South America.

The value of agricultural implements exported was $1,821,902. Of this amount the Argentine Republic took $1,302,433, considerably more than one-half; other countries in South America, $354,883; making a total for South America of $1,657,316. Mexico took $60,814 and the West Indies $102,772. The total value of our exports of this class of merchandise was $3,886,972, showing that nearly one-half went to these countries.

Books, maps, engravings, and other printed matter were reported to the value of $1,536,686, of which amount the countries under consideration took $521,752, over 33⅓ per cent of the total. Of this amount the Argentine Republic took $130,613, Brazil $124,270, United States of Colombia $51,789, and other countries in South America $55,679, making for South America a total of $352,351. Mexico took $29,417, the Central American States $58,420, and the West Indies $81,504.

BREADSTUFFS.

Our exports of breadstuffs to these countries aggregated $11,504,239, of which amount $10,325,766 was for wheat flour, distributed as follows: Brazil, $3,054,840; United States of Colombia, $246,100; and other countries in South America, $1,635,192, making a total for South America of $4,936,132. Mexico took $145,873; Central American States, $684,591; the West Indies, $4,559,170. Considerably over 25 per cent of our total exports of wheat flour found a market in these countries. Our exports of Indian corn in this direction reached $1,016,455, of which Mexico took $405,396; Central American States, $8,700; the West Indies, $295,747; and South America, $306,612. The Central American States took $40,418 worth of wheat, the only export of this staple to those Southern countries.

The total value of exports of carriages, horse cars, and cars for steam railways was $3,089,734, of which $2,018,498, about 66 per cent, went to these countries. The Argentine Republic again leads, taking $763,836 worth. United States of Colombia took $22,384, and other countries $532,359, making a total for South America of $1,318,279. Mexico took $382,241, and the West Indies $250,677.

Of our total exports of coal 20 per cent went to these Southern countries, distributed as follows: South America took $93,227 worth, of which $56,675 went to the United States of Colombia; Mexico took $240,197 and the West Indies $776,165.

Mexico took $1,201,898 worth of raw cotton, being the only country that took any of this staple.

Of manufactures of cotton we exported in values $8,563,961, of which $4,406,730, considerably more than one-half, went to these countries. South America took $2,367,176, distributed as follows: Argentine Republic, $509,321; Brazil, $570,271; United States of Colombia, $128,838; and other countries, $1,158,346. Mexico took $674,570, the Central American States, $446,158, and the West Indies $919,187. It will be noticed that a fruitful market for the products of our cotton mills is open to us in these countries.

Of hops, Mexico alone took any, and she only $675 worth.

Sewing machines and parts of were exported to the value of $2,052,606, of which these countries took nearly one-third—$641,943. The Argentine Republic took $99,452, Brazil $68,609, United States of Colombia $72,159, and other countries $117,817, making for South America $357,437. Mexico took $143,471, Central American States $72,872, and the West Indies $68,153.

Of steam engines and parts of, and machinery, the total value of exports was $8,330,665, of which amount $4,428,044, considerably more than one-half, went to these countries: The Argentine Republic took $806,530, Brazil $401,203, United States of Colombia $155,983, and other countries $586,682, making for South America a total of $1,950,398. Mexico took in value $972,131, Central American States $200,791, and the West Indies $1,304,734.

But a small market for our manufactures of leather is offered by these countries, only $12,271 being taken, which went to the West Indies.

Of naval stores the Argentine Republic took $46,968, Brazil $68,273, and other countries $57,006, making a total of $172,247 to South America. Mexico took $19,045—all together $191,292. The total exports of this class of merchandise were $2,172,624.

Of oil cake and oil-cake meal the West Indies took $179,162. Of mineral oils, crude and refined, we exported a value of $3,183,746 to these countries, of which $260,105 was crude petroleum taken by the West Indies.

Of refined oil the Argentine Republic took $551,268, Brazil $768,618, United States of Colombia $62,489, and other countries $788,138, making a total value to South America of $2,170,504. Mexico took $951,155, Central American States $86,325, and the West Indies $695,654.

Of paraffine and paraffine wax Mexico took $200,003 worth.

PROVISIONS.

Provisions were exported to the value of $10,393,435. Beef products, $836,139; pork products, $8,542,221; dairy products, $825,124. These were distributed as follows: Of canned beef the West Indies took $12,721 and South America $5,735; of beef, salted, and pickled, and other cured, the West Indies $86,996, United States of Colombia $12,469, and other countries of South America $162,318. Of tallow Mexico took $245,856, Central American States $53,830, and the West Indies $37,828.

Pork Products—Of bacon the West Indies took $311,001 and South America $127,796. Of hams the West Indies took $331,476, United States of Colombia $11,507, and other countries in South America $76,128. Of pork, pickled and pickled, the Central American States took $71,086; West Indies, $1,347,516; United States of Colombia, $15,112; and other countries of South America, $328,890. Of lard Brazil took $525,699, United States of Colombia $101,566, and other countries $992,—making a total to South America of —. Mexico took $88,293, Central American States $61,757, and the West Indies $2,652,120.

Dairy Products—Of butter Mexico took $22,126; Central American States, $29,150; West Indies, $468,932; United States of Colombia, $24,270; other countries of South America, $128,000. Of cheese the West Indies took $112,680; United States of Colombia, $12,060; and other countries of South America, $28,901.

Of spirits of turpentine we exported to these countries a value of $211,242, which was distributed as follows: To the Argentine Republic, $74,156; to Brazil, $44,581, and to other countries, $56,700, making a total to South America of $175,437. The West Indies took $35,805.

Of refined sugar the value exported was $470,777, of which $135,886 went to United States of Colombia, and $40,505 to other countries, making a total of $176,391 to South America. Mexico took $45,784, and the West Indies $248,688.

Of tobacco leaf, stems and trimmings, we exported to South America a value of $200,987, of which $70,693 went to the Argentine Republic, $38,649 to United States of Colombia, and $91,645 to other countries therein; Mexico took $96,753, Central American States $13,808, and the West Indies $221,343, making a total of $532,891.

Of manufactures of tobacco, the total value of exports to these countries was $382,000, of which $140,922 went to South America, the Argentine Republic taking $34,038, United States of Colombia $30,839, and other countries $76,045. The Central American States took $39,533 and the West Indies $151,545.

The above statistics include but twenty distinct lines of merchandise, but they are the leading products of our industries, which are certain to find a much larger sale in the countries under consideration whenever the facilities of direct transportation are such as to enable our manufacturers and merchants to receive and fill orders with regularity and reasonable dispatch.

IRON, STEEL, ETC.

Of course there are many articles not enumerated in the above statement which are almost as important in our export trade to those Southern American countries the data for which, of even date, have not yet been given to the public. The following figures are for the fiscal year 1888, which are given in the absence of those of later date. Judging from the increase in the exports of merchandise already given over like exports for 1888, it would be safe to add at least 20 per cent to the figures given for the fiscal year 1889.

Of iron and steel, and manufactures of, including machinery, we exported to the countries under consideration a value of $6,541,603. Of this amount $3,293,159 went to South America, the Argentine Republic taking $740,680; United States of Colombia, $710,492; Brazil, $679,252, and other countries $1,162,786. Mexico took $1,036,462, Central American States, $879,020, and the West Indies, $1,332,962.

The value of wood and manufactures of (comprising largely furniture) exported to these countries was $6,655,491, of which $4,556,598 went to South America, distributed as follows: To the Argentine Republic, $1,839,012; United States of Colombia, $457,549; Uruguay, $412,754; Brazil, $384,495; and to other countries, $460,818. Mexico took $1,280,126, Central American States, $205,160, and the West Indies $1,613,607.

Of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines we exported a value of $1,319,770, of which amount $585,947 went to South America, the United States of Colombia taking $169,913, Brazil $159,592, the Argentine Republic $115,836, and the other countries $249,586. Mexico took $264,987, Central American States, $217,135, and the West Indies $241,721.

Of manufactures of leather, principally boots and shoes, the total value of the exports to these countries was $509,356, of which but $173,576 went to South America, the United States of Colombia taking $103,094 and all other countries thereof $70,522. Mexico took $85,144, Central American States $59,829, and the West Indies 190,807.

Of manufactures of flax, hemp, and jute the total value of exports was $785,461. Of this amount $445,587 went to South America, the Argentine Republic taking $133,664, United States of Colombia $102,392, Venezuela $95,095, other countries taking $114,466. Mexico took $50,179, Central American States $48,131, and the West Indies $241,564.

Of miscellaneous merchandise, under the head of "All Other Articles," a value of $5,998,583 was exported to these countries. Of this amount, $2,441,393 went to South America. The United States of Colombia took $622,331; the Argentine Republic, $554,060; Brazil, $476,195; and other countries, $788,797. Mexico took $1,569,589; Central American States, $733,797; and the West Indies, $1,253,714.

The total value of exports of domestic merchandise to these Southern American countries for the fiscal year 1888 was $71,938,181. Of this amount $29,579,227 went to South America, $27,869,102 to the West Indies, $9,897,772 to Mexico, and to Central American States, $4,592,080.

The above figures will give the reader a pretty fair idea of the amount of our exports of merchandise to the countries and islands on the south of us, whose representatives are now in this country as members of the Pan-American Congress to deliberate on the most feasible methods of increasing the volume of trade with their respective countries. As it is probably true that this value of exports could be doubled and ultimately quadrupled with adequate transportation facilities we can but hope that the deliberations of the Pan-American Congress will result in the adoption of such measures as will tend speedily to that end, and that our own Congress will see its way clear to crystallizing those measures into practical results.

ROMANCE OF A VENEZUELAN GENERAL.

Alejandro Ybarra's Banishment and Recent Return to High Position.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A Caracas letter says: The appointment by President Paul of Gen. Alejandro Ybarra to be commander of the local forces illustrates the fickleness of Venezuelan politics and politicians and also recalls a bit of romance worthy of the days of chivalry. When Judge Russell of Massachusetts was the United States diplomatic agent here Guzman Blanco was in the zenith of his power and molded the people to his will with a hand of iron. He was absolute dictator. There was a General in the army at the time, a gallant man and a gentleman. The beauty and grace of Judge Russell's daughter captivated his warm but warlike heart; and the proud Venezuelan was led captive by a light-hearted American girl. Ybarra and Miss Russell were engaged, but the contemplated union did not please Guzman, and then one of Judge Russell's reports was published, and the contents so angered the dictator that he ordered Ybarra to break the engagement. This Ybarra refused to do, and he was offered the alternative of expatriation or wealth and honors in Caracas.

Overcome with rage Ybarra broke his sword across his knee, and chose banishment from his native land. The young couple had a hard time of it, and the proud Venezuelan was compelled to lecture, and he also prepared a hand-book of the English and Spanish languages.

Two months ago Ybarra returned to Caracas, and soon after his arrival the many statues of the "illustrious American," as Guzman delighted to call himself, were torn down by preconcerted arrangement and Guzman deprived of his position as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France.

And now Ybarra is appointed to an important position by President Rojas Paul, who was placed in the Executive chair by Guzman himself, and who now recalls Guzman from his post. It is whispered that Ybarra is soon to be made Secretary of War.

TO RE-ESTABLISH THE WHIPPING-POST.

A Bill Lately Introduced in the Virginia Legislature by Mr. Downing.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 6.—In the House of Delegates today Mr. Downing of Clark introduced a bill providing for the punishment of petit larceny by the infliction of stripes. The bill proposes that the stripes shall not exceed twenty in any one day, and not over twenty-nine, the limit under the old ante-bellum régime. The whipping-post existed in Virginia as far back as about 1879, and flogging was resorted to as a punishment for petty thefts. The criminal records show that the great majority of these offenders are negroes. The commitment to jail and other penal institutions of this class of offenders is not regarded by them as any great punishment. When Mahone came into power one of the first measures he advocated was the repeal of the law authorizing corporal punishment. It is this law that Mr. Downing proposes to revive.

SUGAR AND SILK DUTIES.

THEY ARE DISCUSSED BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Secretary of the Silk Association of America Says the Great Obstacle the American Manufacturer Has to Contend With Is Undervaluation of Imports —Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana Opposes the Abolition of the Sugar Duty—The Bounty System Discussed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The first witness to appear before the Ways and Means Committee this morning was F. W. Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., President of the Silk Association of America. While the Senate bill, he said, made an average reduction of 10 per cent on the duty on silk it was acceptable to him.

Britton Richardson, Secretary of the same association, advocated the imposition of a compound duty on silk. He said that about one-half of the silk consumed in this country was of American manufacture. The great obstacle which the American manufacturer had to contend against was undervaluation of imports. He did not believe that any duty could be laid on raw silk high enough to protect the silk growers of this country without crippling the manufacturers. He agreed to a suggestion made by Mr. Flower that it would require a duty of about 1,000 per cent to protect the cocoon-raisers and that this duty would necessitate a duty of 1,500 per cent on the finished product.

Joseph Neuman of San Francisco favored an imposition of duty on raw silk. Philip Walker, Chief of the Silk Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, submitted specimens of cocoons and silk produced from those raised in the United States. He dwelt upon the importance of building up the silk industry in the United States. If we could produce all our silk it would add $15,000,000 to the income of the farmers. The Agricultural Department had come to the conclusion that all the raw silk needed in this country could be produced if there was a duty of $1 per pound on raw silk. Taking up a map of the United States Mr. Walker showed that the cocoons had been raised as far North as Flathead Lake, Montana. The Department of Agriculture had purchased a good many cocoons from the Ladies' Silk Culture Society, which had raised or collected them in California. A tax of $1 a pound on raw silk would afford enough protection to make the industry profitable and would not increase the cost of silk goods more than 10 cents a yard. The operatives in Italy and France had been enabled to increase their production of reeled silk from one-half pound to one pound per day, owing entirely to the use of American machinery, yet this same machinery was not used in the United States because of lack of cocoons. Hungary was rapidly coming to the front as a silk-producing country, owing to the protection and stimulus afforded by the Government.

At present it costs the Department of Agriculture about twice as much to produce cocoons as they would sell for; but, of course, work conducted in a department would necessarily cost more than when done by individuals.

Mr. Cheney said that the automatic machinery described by Mr. Walker was experimental, and so far had not been operated successfully anywhere.

THE SUGAR DUTY.

John Dymond, President of the Sugar Planters' Association, read a memorial of that association asking for sufficient protection to the sugar industry to enable the United States to produce its own sugar. Mr. Dymond said free sugar from the Sandwich Islands did not affect the price of sugar in this country, and was not therefore a detriment to the sugar industry of the United States. The industry is being extended in Louisiana, sugarmakers leasing more land every year for the growth of cane. Louisiana produces, he said, one-eighth of all the sugar consumed in the United States.

Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana was the next witness. He said it was strange to find representatives of protected interests in the North and West "crying aloud for a 'free breakfast table,' which does not mean free pork to us. I speak feelingly upon this subject," continued the witness, "because I have conducted some political campaigns in my State. Everywhere I went I was met with Representative So-and-So's speech from Pennsylvania and Ohio and Michigan in favor of a reduction of 50 per cent of the tariff on sugar. I must say that, in the face of these speeches, I have not been as successful in converting my Democratic friends as could have been desired. Excuse me for indulging in this lecture."

Mr. La Follette—"Would not a bounty suit you?"

Gov. Warmoth—"The effect of a bounty after a year's experiment would be the destruction of the sugar industry."

Mr. La Follette—"Why so?"

Gov. Warmoth—"For the reason that the country can see that a bounty is a tariff, and if we are singled out for the receipt of a bounty a demand will arise for its abolition that cannot be resisted."

Mr. McKinley—"Is the sugar crop of Louisiana increasing?"

Gov. Warmoth—"Yes; it was 30,000 tons heavier last year than the year before. If you want friends in Louisiana, you must not touch the sugar tariff. We cannot stand a reduction of half a cent a pound. It would be ruinous to the industry, and without sugar the City of New Orleans would be depopulated and its streets grown with grass."

Mr. McKinley—"Will you increase your acreage if we reduce the tariff 50 per cent?"

Gov. Warmoth—"Yes, sir."

Mr. McKinley—"For how long?"

Gov. Warmoth—"Until I'm busted."

Mr. McKinley—"And how long will that be?"

Gov. Warmoth—"Not a great while, I assure you."

In further answer to questions by Mr. McKenna of California and Gov. Gear of Iowa Gov. Warmoth said that if the committee could guarantee to the planters that a succeeding Congress would not disturb it he would be glad to accept a bounty of two cents a pound on the sugar he raised. He wanted, however, to stand upon the same ground with other protected industries.

Gov. Gear—"But you don't stand on the same ground with them—you do not produce anything like enough to supply the demands of the country."

Gov. Warmoth—"But we bid fair to if we are given the encouragement extended to other industries. What we want is to be let alone. Every year for the last fifteen years, especially in every Democratic Congress, a proposition has been introduced in Congress to put sugar on the free list. The consequence is that capital is afraid to invest, and the progress of the industry is therefore slow."

Mr. Flower—"And yet you are worse scared about what this Republican Congress is going to do."

Gov. Warmoth—"I am not afraid that this Republican Congress will interfere with any industry of the country." [Applause.]

Mr. Flower—"Have you read the Senate bill?"

Gov. Warmoth—"O! that was a Presidential year. [Laughter.] The Mills bill was introduced to elect Mr. Cleveland, and I have no doubt that the Senate bill was instrumental in bringing about the election of Mr. Harrison."

SILK, SUGAR, AND SALT.

Representative Peters of Kansas said he was interested in the three S's—silk, sugar, and salt. As to the first subject he said that his district raised in 1889 more than one-fourth of all the cocoons produced in the United States. This work is carried on without any outlay, and results in an addition to the farmers' income that is like finding so much money. Witness asked protection for these constituents of his by a suitable duty on raw silk.

As to sugar the witness said that Kansas in 1889 made 1,200,000 pounds from the sorghum cane. The product has been doubled every year for the last five years. The methods of producing the sugar are improving, so that now 97 per cent of the saccharine matter in the juice is extracted. "The industry is in its infancy yet," said Mr. Peters; "it is a healthy infant, however, and if you don't strangle it or deprive it of the support it has heretofore drawn from the tariff soothing sirup it will grow into the proportions of a healthy, full-grown man."

Mr. McKinley—"What do you think of a bounty?"

Representative Peters—"I think it is a contemptible thing. It is a departure from the long-settled policy of tariff, with which the people are familiar; it is untried and unknown. The imposition of a bounty would invite a constant agitation of the question to the detriment of the industry. Kansas needs additional capital to put up sorghum sugar mills, but that capital cannot be obtained under a bounty."

Messrs. Gear and Bayne plied witness with a serious of questions with a view to inducing the admission that a bounty would be a better thing for the country than to maintain the present rate of sugar duty. The witness, however, argued strongly in favor of the retention of the duty. He said that there was a feeling of unrest among the farmers of his State which, if not allayed, might result in making Kansas, with its 82,000 Republican majority, a Democratic State. And this is not one-sided, witness said; the feeling permeates Missouri, and Texas—and is bringing about a political revolution in those States. As far as the Kansas farmer is concerned, he believed, that if he were assured of a satisfactory market for his sugar cane he would be satisfied. The duty on sugar would insure this in the opinion of Mr. Peters.

On further elucidation of his argument Mr. Peters spoke of the production of beet sugar. He told of a sorghum mill in his district the proprietor of which had planted four and four-tenths acres in beets, from which he had raised sixty tons, out of which he had made 10,000 pounds of sugar, polarizing 99 per cent. This demonstrated, he said, that the beet could be profitably grown there and the finest quality of sugar made from it at the rate of 100 pounds of sugar to the ton of beets.

Mr. Henry L. Oxnant of Grand Island, Neb., made an argument in favor of protection to the beet sugar industry, predicting that within twenty years beet roots would outstrip the sugar-cane and sorghum in the production of sugar. He stated that a reduction of the present duties on sugar would enable European countries to send their beet sugar into the United States and kill the industry in this country.

In secret session the Chairman was instructed to report tomorrow his Administrative bill.

The committee then adjourned till tomorrow, when representatives of the tobacco interests are to be heard.

JOHN HENRY SMITH'S BAD MEMORY.

A Mormon Conveniently Fails to Remember Some Things.

One of the Mormon magnates, in a letter to this paper, denied an assertion made by R. L. Morrison to the Albuquerque (N. M.) *Citizen.* In the course of this letter Mr. Morrison said:

> In a recent sermon delivered at Snowflake, in Arizona, John Henry Smith, one of the Apostles, uttered the most treasonable sentiments and defied the authority of the Government.

Commenting on the "Apostle's" denial the Salt Lake *Tribune* says:

> John Henry confesses and avoids because sometimes Mormon Apostles in "preaching faith, repentance, baptism, and a proper observance of the moral law of the gospel of Christ," find it necessary to say some decidedly tough things. For instance, in his prayer at the dedication of the St. George Temple, President, then Apostle Woodruff, invoked the Deity to smash this Government of the United States all to smithereens if the people did not repent and come down to a "proper observance of the moral law of the gospel of Christ." We presume that Apostle John Henry does not pretend to be a better man than President Woodruff. We have no doubt that President Woodruff would be shocked were any one to doubt his loyalty, but, nevertheless, all through the years he has held that a higher authority than the Government claimed his allegiance. As to Apostle John Henry, he is a first-class witness on a direct examination, but he makes a poor showing when it comes to analyzing his statements. For instance, not long since he made a most melodious argument before the Third District Court, in which he established that there was nothing in any Endowment House oath that was not strictly loyal to the Government, nothing in the whole Mormon system antagonistic to this Republic. But on cross-examination he at first began to "decline to answer" and finally his memory entirely failed. We are fearful that this failure of memory has returned to him again and that he cannot quite recall just what he did say in that sermon in Arizona. As to the last clause of his card, there is but one objection to it. If Mormons will come within the laws and from that standpoint work out their destiny there will be no soul on earth object and peace and good-will will prevail. But then, when they do that, we are afraid they will cease to be Mormons and become real Americans, because beyond what is disloyal in Mormonism—to-wit: polygamy and a determination to be a law to themselves—there is mighty little in the system.

A VOICE FROM AN IOWA MINISTER.

The Rev. Mr. Mackay on the Practical Workings of Prohibition.

The strongest deliverance against prohibition for some time is that just made by the Rev. T. J. Mackay, rector of St. Paul's Church in Council Bluffs. In common with other ministers he had been invited to preach a sermon in favor of sustaining the existing law, and calling upon the Legislature to strengthen it. This he declined to do, and he submitted cogent reasons for his refusal. First among these reasons was the following: "After several years of trial of prohibition in this city, the law has proved a miserable farce. The county has been put to an immense amount of trouble and expense in the prosecution of suits against liquor dealers, and all to no purpose, while the open saloon flourishes on every hand without restriction." The second reason was his belief that the open saloon is not as dangerous to the morals of the rising generation as "the club-rooms and private drinking habits which prohibition always creates." Referring to the claim of the Ministers' Association of Sioux City that "the public saloon as a trap for incautious youth has in this city ceased to be," Mr. Mackay says: "Are you not aware that the worst trap for incautious youth is the one which is disguised and hidden under the pleasing forms of club life and amid the secrecy ever dear to the youthful mind? And are you not aware that the advocates of high license lay stress upon the fact that under that system these death-traps will be so reduced in number that they will be easily guarded and so conducted that they will be infinitely less dangerous to the morals of the community than the holes in the wall and the back door and the bootleg saloons, which are the legitimate results of prohibition?" The clergyman proceeds to argue that only moral suasion and religious effort will work a reform in the matter of intemperance, and denounces the attempt of the Prohibitionists to bring "pressure" or lobbying to bear upon the members of the Legislature. He closes by declaring his own conviction that "a high-license law will do vastly more to check the evils of intemperance than the present prohibitory law, which, in many of our cities, is only another name for free whisky." Doubtless the Rev. Mr. Mackay will be stigmatized as a "rummy" for this letter, but he appears to be the sort of a man who will not be much worried by personal abuse.

LECTURES BY A NOTED QUAKERESS.

Anna Longshore-Potts, M. D., to Deliver a Series of Addresses in This City.

Anna Longshore-Potts, M. D., is a name known to every Philadelphian. The doctress graduated from the Woman's Medical College of that city at the commencement of the '50s. She enjoyed a high reputation among medical men, even at a time when the appearance of a woman in the profession was viewed with small favor.

Ten years ago she commenced delivering lectures in her drawing-rooms to women only. Years of practice had taught her that women often suffered through a lack of physiological knowledge. Her addresses to women were so favorably received that the men became interested, and at the request of the Mayor and other prominent people she lectured to both men and women.

He fame spread. She visited most of the large cities throughout the North, and as far West as San Francisco, where she appeared in 1881. She then sailed for Australia, where she spent two years, then sailing for London. Her lectures in the antipodes were presided over by the American Consuls and the titled English officials there. She commenced her lectures in London at St. James' Hall, the largest and most aristocratic auditorium in the English metropolis, where she was introduced by Gen. E. A. Merritt, then United States Consul-General.

For over two years she drew crowded houses and gained the friendship of the most cultured and fashionable people. Two years ago she returned to America, making her first appearance at Tremont Temple, Boston. She then lectured at Chickering Hall, New York, and in Brooklyn. She is a Quakeress, though in point of costumes she rivals the wealthiest daughters of fashion. Few women have gained so great distinction as she, or accomplished as much good. The press all over the world is unanimous in her praise. Mrs. Dr. Potts will commence a series of lectures here, at the Madison Street Theater, Thursday evening, with an address to both sexes. Friday afternoon the first matinée, to ladies only, will be given. Both of these lectures will be free.

NO BOYCOTT AGAINST IT.

TRADES-UNIONISTS ARE NOT UNFRIENDLY TO THE AUDITORIUM.

The Hue and Cry of Hostility Raised Solely by "Jaw-Workers" for the Purpose of Giving Themselves Weight with Certain Political Factions—The Building Practically Constructed by Union Workmen —Honest Artisans Disgusted with the Officious Self-Appointed Leaders.

The inherent weakness of labor unions, with their mouthy blatherskites at the top, was perhaps never more strikingly shown than in the boycott of the Auditorium by the Trade and Labor Assembly.

With ninety-nine out of every 100 reputable trades-union men condemning the boycott, either for its injustice or its foolishness, the Trade and Labor Assembly, the congress of trades unions representing 15,000 or more trades unionists, reiterates its original decree of boycott and nails its edict of boycott to the mast.

The mechanism of this congress of so many well paid and generally intelligent workmen and the way the wheels are turned to produce a boycott or other expression of organized labor are not creditable.

Some months ago a printer drifted into town from the South. He had a union card and was duly accepted by Typographical Union No. 16. Being a fair talker he was soon after named as one of the union's delegates to the Trades Assembly. No one knew whether he had common sense or not. He had not been in the assembly a great while before his ambition to become a "leader" asserted itself.

Just then the invitation of the Apollo Club to its concerts at the Auditorium was received. It was the printer's chance. He then presented to the assembly that remarkable production declaring the Apollo Club and the Auditorium under boycott, and also put forward the letter to President Harrison demanding that he do not appoint Mr. Peck as Collector.

In a windy harangue the printer advocated the resolution, and a few other hotheads followed in the same line. The men of common-sense said nothing, and the edict was put forth.

HOW THE CRY WAS RAISED.

Much the same proceeding was repeated Sunday when the assembly renewed its attack. The leader of the irreconcilables this time was W. C. Pomeroy, who represents a mythical Waiters' Union on the North Side. Pomeroy is about 28 years old, and has no standing of any kind beyond that given him by a ready and much used tongue. He has not been known to work at his calling for years. The probable object of his attack on the Auditorium was a desire "to get to the front," in union parlance, and attract attention. Every honest trades union in town was placed in the idiotic position of waging a war when there was no war.

The first outbreak against the Auditorium happened two years ago, and was led by a blatherskite who was at that time without visible means of support, but who now has a good berth under Cregier's administration. He was so disgusting in personal appearance that he was turned out of the headquarters of the unions. He was an endless talker, and, being a delegate from some small union, held the floor in the Trades Assemby advocating the wildest schemes to the disgrace of trades unionism.

From this beginning the war on the Auditorium has gone on, a fruitful field for wordy and characterless blatherskites. The trades unions have suffered much more than the Auditorium, and there is now a general disposition among them to call down the fellows who have caused all the trouble.

HISTORY OF THE WORK.

The dispute over the Auditorium began when the foundations were being laid. Non-union men were first employed on the stone work, but soon gave place to union men. Not long afterwards the carpenters went on their great strike for the eight-hour day. The Frost Manufacturing company, having the carpenter contract, refused to grant this demand, and non-union carpenters were employed and continued at work until the contract was completed.

The next trouble was with the marble-cutters, who were also displaced by non-union men. The Plasterers' Union had its men at work until the marble contract was two-thirds completed. Then the union men struck for the eight-hour day and were turned adrift. This was the extent to which non-union men worked on the Auditorium. The stone and brick workers, the terra-cotta men, those men employed on the iron contract, the wood finishers, the painters, and decorators all belonged to trades unions.

The right of the carpenters to be considered a union as a trade can well be doubted. Not half the members of the craft in the city are organized, and they have little control of the trade. Were union principles—that none but union men be employed—enforced, not less than 3,000 carpenters would be without a means of livelihood in Chicago.

While the contractors and their employés were at loggerheads over the eight-hour day committee after committee waited on Mr. F. W. Peck, President of the Auditorium Company. They came five or six at a time, and remained two and three hours. Some times the Directors were called together to hear their grievances.

COULD NOT MAKE THEM UNDERSTAND.

"I always treated them fairly," said Mr. Peck yesterday, "and I tried to show that we had no control over the contractors; that if the contracts came up to the specifications and were completed by the specified time we could not say what kind of labor was employed. To have inserted a clause in the contracts requiring the employment of union or non-union men—I hold that one has as much right to work as the other—would have cost us hundreds of thousands of dollars, for every contractor would have increased his bid to cover possible trouble with his workmen. Then such an idea is never thought of in letting a contract.

"I could never make these committees understand that I could not compel the contractors to hire only union men. They all left saying that I could if I wanted to. That was as far as I ever got, but every man who knows anything about business realizes my position. To this day I have no idea how much or how little union labor was employed. I suppose non-union carpenters and plasterers were engaged because I saw more of their committees."

WEARY OF THE FARCE.

Some of the unions are not disposed to allow their delegates in the Trades Assembly to longer misrepresent them, and some of the delegates who have favored the boycott on the Apollo Club and the Auditorium are likely to be called to account. But it is with the unions as with their congress. The members who form the backbone of the organizations are those who work regularly, pay their dues, and keep quiet. They let their officers run the concern, and are generally satisfied with the union if the assessments are not too heavy or wages are not cut down.

Just now the members of this class are not well disposed toward the leaders who have been making trades-unionism absurd through the Auditorium boycott. They first showed their contempt for that edict by filling the hall to hear the Apollo Club. They are now gunning for the people who inaugurated the boycott.

Many of the "labor leaders," however, are well pleased at the hubbub they have created. Every time their name appears in the papers their selling price at the next election is increased, and if they can cause commotion enough it is quite possible some snug berth will be given them.

This is the secret of the latest outbreak against the Auditorium. Viewed purely from a trades-union standpoint, trades-union men are asked to boycott 80 per cent of trades-union work because 20 per cent is non-union.

PRESIDENT PECK ON THE BARROOM.

It Belongs to the Hotel and Is Beyond the Auditorium Association's Control.

Ferd W. Peck was asked yesterday about the bar in the Auditorium Building, referred to in the Socialists' resolutions of Sunday. Said he:

"There is no bar in the Auditorium proper or in any part of the building that is controlled by the Auditorium Association and never will be. The hotel, which is practically a separate building, has been leased to parties who have entire control of the premises and have seen fit to open a bar in connection therewith, as has been done by most of the hotel proprietors of the world. It is probable that the hotel could not have been leased had the use of a bar been restricted, in which case Chicago would not have had the greatest of hotels.

"It would have been my personal preference, and probably that of most of the directors and stockholders of the Auditorium Association, that there should be no bar even in the hotel, had that been practicable, and to indicate my personal views I would refer you to my letter recently published in the last issue of the *Standard*, and to the fact that owing to my personal request the bar was not opened the night of the Auditorum dedication, Dec. 9, and that it will not be opened the night of the charity ball, next Thursday, though the matter is not within our control."

The following is the letter referred to:

> CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—To the Editor of the *Standard*—My Dear Sir: My attention is called to an editorial which appeared in your issue of 19th inst., where you refer to the barroom of the Auditorium Hotel being opened on the night of the dedication of the Auditorium. I desire to inform you that there was no bar in the building open on that night owing to my special request of the Auditorium Hotel lessees that it be kept closed upon an occasion which I regarded so momentous and serious. After that night the opera season began under the management of Mr. Abbey and the conditions of our lease with the hotel people are such that we had no further control of the matter. I agree with you in wishing that it might be that no bar would be open in any part of the Auditorium Building. There never will be in the Auditorium proper, which will remain under our control, and which is the especial feature of the whole project that is the pride of our people.
>
> Wish you would please correct the erroneous statement above referred to.
>
> FERD W. PECK, President.

INVESTIGATING THE DAHL POISONING.

Coroner Mills' Theory Differs from That Entertained by the Neighbors.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The action of Coroner Mills of this county in refusing to hold a post mortem examination of the remains of Mrs. Amelia Dahl and her son, John Dahl, who were poisoned at their house near this city New-Year's Day, has created a feeling of indignation among the neighbors of the Dahls, who have taken it upon themselves to send the stomachs of the dead people to Chicago for an analysis. A good many people seem to think that as long as John Sheffler, the supposed poisoner, was placed in jail and held over for investigation by the grand jury the Coroner should have made a more thorough investigation. Coroner Mills believes that the poisoning was from the effects of eating meat that had been kept in a copper boiler. It is said that people have tested this meat with no ill effects.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Monday, Jan. 6:

Forty-second st, 396 ft e of Grand boulevard, n f, 35x122 ft, dated Jan. 2 (F. C. Morrison to F. D. Quincey)	$2,300
Perry st, 55 ft s of Sulzer, e f, 50x160 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1889 (B. F. Weber to W. H. Spengler)	1,300
Webster av, 168 ft e of Sheffield, s f, 24x115 ft, dated Jan. 4 (E. E. and J. P. O'Connor to A. O'Malley)	2,100
Sixty-first st, 398¾ ft w of Wright, n f, 50x120 ft, dated Dec. 21, 1889 (Braton Bushee to H. Talmadge)	6,000
Robey st, n w cor of Fiftieth, e f, 50x265 ft, dated Jan. 1 (the Fairhaven Institution to T. Terry)	8,000
Vernon Park place, 37½ ft e of Lytle st, s f, 37½x156 ft dated Jan. 4 (G. Voltz to J. H. Coughlan)	3,750
Ellen st, s e cor of Marion place, n f, 26¾x75 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1889 (C. O. Hall to M. Opnus)	1,000
Wallace av, 350 ft s of Diversey, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 4 (Van Schaack & Herrick to J. Jensen)	1,800
South Park av, bet Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts, w f, 20x164½ ft, imp, dated Jan. 4 (H. K. Wilson to M. G. Haas)	13,500
Seventy-second place, bet Nutt and Jefferson av, s f, 225x125 ft, with other lots in same sub, dated Sept. 28, 1889 (Thomas P. Keefe to S. L. Boyce)	3,875
Wright st, 60 ft n of Rosenmerkel, w f, 60x88½ ft, dated Jan. 3 (O. W. Smith to H. S. Mills)	2,500
Robey st, s e cor of Iowa, w f, 24½x125 ft, dated Oct. 16, 1889 (estate of G. C. Crane to S. Glatter)	1,800
North Wood st, 96 ft n of North av, e f, 24x122 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1889 (S. F. Comstock to J. Aaron)	1,050
The premises, No. 1249 Wilcox-av, dated Jan. 3 (S. and B. Luik to H. S. Chappell)	2,900
West Fortieth st, s w cor of Seventy-fifth, 160 acres, dated Nov. 12, 1889 (Exct. of A. M. Huntington to J. M. Cohen)	72,000
Wrightwood av, n e cor of May st, s f, 32 8-10x125 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1889 (F. A. Steiger to M. Schumacher)	3,500
Townsend st, 144 ft n of Locust, e f, 34x124 ft, dated Jan. 3 (M. Thorson to A. Johnson and M. Bjorklund)	3,800
La Salle av, 176 ft n of Locust st, w f, 26x151¼ ft, dated Oct. 17, 1889 (Executors of William B. Ogden to S. M. Hoyt)	6,500
Washington st, 300 ft e of West Forty-fourth, s f, 25x180 ft, dated Dec. 13, 1889 (M. A. and D. A. Lamport to F. F. Stanton)	4,700
Undivided ½ of 69 lots in Fricke & Dose's part of n w ¼ of Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated Dec. 30, 1889 (F. S. Wheeler to Charles P. H. Dose)	8,000
Lots 1, 2, 37, and 38, Block 2, E. ½, S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 34, 40, 13, dated Dec. 9, 1889 (C. H. Eaton to William H. Young)	6,400
Fifth av, 275 ft n of Polk st, w f, 25x105 ft, dated Nov. 20, 1889 (J. H. Eaton to M. E. Wendell)	20,000
Pine Grove av, n w cor of Cornelia st, e f, 300x225 ft, dated Nov. 13, 1889 (Thomas Howard to Charles E. Anthony)	22,500
Sheffield av, n of Graceland, w f, 50x130 ft, dated Jan. 2 (H. Esdohr to C. E. Goldspohn)	3,000
Sheffield av, 200 ft s of Garfield, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 4 (C. McGuire to B. McHugh)	2,000
North Paulina st, 47 ft n of Dunning, w f, 50x125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 4 (L. and F. Binder to H. Theiner)	4,000
Sherman st, 195 ft s of Seventy-sixth, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 2 (O. T. Wilson to B. Timmerman)	3,200
Fifty-seventh st, 150 ft e of Wallace, s f, 25x124¾ ft, dated Jan. 2 (B. Timmerman to O. T. Wilson)	3,200
Osgood st, 200 ft s of Garfield av, w f, 25x123 ft, dated Dec. 21, 1889 (A. L. Humphreys to H. Brandt)	1,500
Milton av, 75 ft s of Elm st, w f, 25x100 ft, imp, dated Jan. 4 (A. Klinger to J. C. L. Miller)	7,050
Hope av, n of Jackson Park terrace, e f, 50x75 ft, dated Dec. 18, 1889 (C. F. White to B. Mahon)	2,000
California av, 123⅛ ft s of Cortland st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Jan. 6 (J. Rosenvings to C. Lian)	2,700
Illinois av, 75 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x56¼ ft, dated Nov. 12, 1889 (D. J. Kenney to M. Kenney)	1,400
Winter st, 112 ft s of Forty-sixth st, w f, 26x123¾ ft, dated Jan. 4 (S. Higgerson to F. and H. Schneider)	1,150
Ellis av, 200 ft s of Sixty-fifth, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 20, 1888 (C. Counselman to L. W. Stratton)	1,750
Sixty-fifth terrace, 350 ft w of Stony Island av, s f, 40x125 ft, dated Dec. 17, 1889 (R. Sanders to same)	2,200
Robey st, 99 ft n of Forty-eighth, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 6 (F. Driska to A. Materna)	2,500
Sheridan av, 225 ft n of Sixty-fourth st, w f, 25x165 ft, dated Nov. 16, 1889 (Taylor & Jones to J. A. Marsh)	1,375
Sheridan av, s of and adjoining above, w f, 25x165 ft, dated Nov. 16, 1889 (Same to O. B. Marsh)	1,375
Spaulding av, 225 ft s of Twenty-first st, e f, 25x125, dated Dec. 27, 1889 (S. M. and J. A. Willis to J. H. Purdy)	2,800
Clark st, s e cor of Polk, w f, 66x95 9-10 ft, dated Jan. 3 (M. W. Carter to P. Schoenhofen)	92,400
Spaulding av, 150 ft n of Twenty-first st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 2 (A. E. and F. M. Crane to M. Goodman)	3,500
North Paulina st, s e cor of Sulzer, w f, 42¼x165 ft, dated Dec. 2, 1889 (W. H. Cooley to S. V. Ryland)	1,400
Halsted st, n e cor of Sixty-eighth, w f, 48¼x125 ft, improved, dated Dec. 19, 1889 (G. Huckins to R. C. Knox)	8,000
Nineteenth st, 288 ft w of Robey, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated Jan. 4 (A. Havelice to J. and J. Turek)	2,400
Bishop st, bet Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth, 100x124 ft, dated Dec. 21, 1889 (D. Goodwin to Hosmer & Fenn)	2,000
North Clark st, 33 ft n w of Park av, w f, 98 ft to North Park av, dated Nov. 1, 1890 (Philip Winter to Wm. Lindermann)	15,500
Werder st, 278¼ ft w of Rockwell, s f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated Oct. 3, 1889 (C. H. and G. Prins to A. Gulberg)	1,900
West Fourteenth st, 252 ft e of Union, s f, 25x90 ft, dated Jan. 2 (F. Torenges to L. Goldberg)	4,200
Aberdeen st, n e cor of Sixty-eighth, w f, 100x124 ft, dated Dec. 24, 1889 (Campbell & Cook to N. Tuweek)	3,000
Prairie av, bet Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth sts, e f, 200 ft to alley, with 375 ft to alley in same block, dated Dec. 26, 1889 (A. H. Meads to Theo. Schnitz)	5,750
West Twelfth st, s e cor of Jefferson, n f, 38¼x110 ft, dated Jan. 6 (Mary Dusold to H. A. and C. A. Chapin)	13,000
Sixty-ninth st, near Addison av, s f, 30x125 ft, dated Jan. 3 (Dr. A. Brooks to A. Knight)	2,425
Park av, 159 ft e of Hoyne, s f, 42 ft to alley, improved, dated Dec. 20, 1889 (H. P. and G. B. Coffin to D. H. Fritts)	7,500
Walnut st, bet Albany and Kedzie avs, s f, 40 ft to alley, dated Dec. 9, 1889 (Charles E. Wyman to E. F. Runyon)	5,000
West Twentieth st, 80 ft w of Johnson, n f, 50x100 ft, improved, dated Dec. 28, 1889 (Josef Crillian to M. Teska et al.)	8,450

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

L. W. Perce, to erect four-story store and flats, 24x65 feet, on Cottage Grove avenue, to cost $5,000.

Thomas Galbraith, to erect three-story flats, 21x83 feet, at No. 2854 Calumet avenue, to cost $8,000.

R. Reynerston, to erect two-story flats, 22x40 feet, at No. 624 Dania avenue, to cost $2,000.

H. D. Marland, to erect two-story flats, 22x40 feet, at Clark street, near Otto, to cost $1,600.

John Pondberg, to erect two-story flats, 21x38 feet, at No. 777 Herndon street, to cost $1,800.

Paulina Wokorm, to erect a two-story store and flats, 24x84 feet, at No. 1735 Forty-seventh street, to cost $5,500.

B. Taheny, to erect a two-story store and dwelling, 20x30 feet, at No. 4710 South Halsted street, to cost $1,300.

E. F. Snyder, to erect two-story flats, 22x54 feet, at Winter and Forty-sixth streets, to cost $2,000.

H. W. Ames, to erect a cottage, 20x45 feet, at Sherman street, near Fifth-fourth, to cost $1,000.

H. W. Ames, to erect a cottage, 20x45 feet, at Winter, near Fifty-sixth street, to cost $1,000.

A. L. Shumann, to erect a two-story dwelling, 50x62 feet, at Nos. 5494-5498 East End avenue, to cost $28,000.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism by neutralizing acidity of blood which causes the disease

LEATHER TRADE IN ARMS.

PROTESTING AGAINST A PROPOSED TARIFF INJUSTICE.

In Danger of Being Shut Out from Foreign Fields by the Increase in the Duty of Degras, Used in the Manufacture of Leather—A Fish Oil Association Back of the Scheme—No Degras Produced in the United States.

The leather trade in Chicago, as well as elsewhere, is up in arms against what its members say is a tariff injustice—the increase of the duty on degras. Hundreds of protests are circulating for signatures through the country, and they have already begun to rain down on Congress.

Among the representative Chicago houses that have put their names to the protests are: Sharp, Clarke & Co., Walker, Oakley & Co., Gray, Clark & Engel, C. C. Walkin & Sons, W. N. Eisendrath & Co., C. H. Fargo & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, M. D. Wells & Co., and Selz, Schwab & Co. The protest takes this form:

> We understand there is now before your committee for consideration a change in the present tariff on degras, a grease used almost exclusively in the manufacture of leather, for which there is no substitute, so far as many of its good qualities go, and which grease, on account of its low cost, has been a great boon to the leather trade of this country. We earnestly protest against any increase in the import duty on this article, and respectfully request that all mention of degras be stricken from the bill unless you should consider it possible to remove the duty altogether.

The protest is addressed to the Ways and Means Committee. The most active Chicago merchant in its circulation is Frederick W. Clarke of Sharp, Clarke & Co., No. 145 Lake street. Mr. Clarke explained the fight yesterday:

"The exportation of finished leather from this country," he said, "has assumed large proportions in the last ten years, so much so that a great part of the English export trade of boots and shoes has become dependent on American leather. In manufacturing finished leather it has become necessary to use large quantities of a low-cost imported grease called degras, which is the result of refining wool-washings. Before it was discovered to be valuable in leather manufacture these wool-washings were allowed to go to waste. But when the leather interest began to use degras in the United States the demand increased rapidly till now 10,000,000 pounds are annually imported for this purpose. The Government duty was fixed at 10 per cent on this article, which was not burdensome, although its repeal would be beneficial.

NOT MANUFACTURED IN AMERICA.

"So far as is known no degras is manufactured in America, or if made it has not been offered to the trade generally. Further, these wool-washings in America do not yield so much of this product as wool-washings abroad.

"Degras gives certain properties to leather which fish-oil and other oily products fail to produce, and it is needed by the trade for its own intrinsic merits. The leather trade were astonished last spring upon hearing that the Senate had passed a bill without notifying them increasing the duty on degras 400 per cent—in other words, from a 10 per cent duty to a 50 per cent duty. As this would increase the cost of their product and put them at a disadvantage in competing for the markets of the world, which they already commanded, they undertook to learn whence this measure originated. The Menhaden Oil and Guano Association, whose headquarters are in New York, is supposed to have introduced it, thinking to compel the leather trade to give up the use of degras and buy their fish-oils. As the leather trade long ago largely gave up their sort of fish oils as not possessing the qualities needed in the manufacture of leather, they are not likely to resume the use of those oils, even in the face of any proposed increase in cost of degras.

NO BENEFIT BUT MUCH INJURY.

"The result, then, will be that tanners will continue to use degras without any substantial gain to the oil association. Only the tanners and the shoe-men, and consequently the consumers, will be injured, which looks like a result at direct variance with the assumed object of a protective tariff.

"Remonstrances against this measure are pouring in from all the States of the Union. From Massachusetts a committee headed by ex-Gov. Claflin and including many other prominent men will go to Washington to meet the Ways and Means Committee Jan. 9. A protest representing an annual business of $20,000,000 has been forwarded from Chicago alone. Conservative protection newspapers are protesting against the increase. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* characterizes it as a 'selfish and iniquitous measure.' The Menhaden Oil and Guano company has ordered all its members to report in New York Jan. 8, and it is supposed they will proceed to Washington in a body. The leather men will be there to meet them, though."

TO BUILD UP OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Recommendations of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce to Congress.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The St. Paul Chamber of Commerce tackled the merchant marine this morning. Comparative statistics were submitted showing that all the primary and nearly all the secondary nations in the world paid larger sums annually in the shape of bounties for the encouragement of foreign commerce than the United States. While France pays $6,792,778 annually and England $4,269,814, the United States only pays $48,966 to its own ships and $415,954 to foreign ships. The following recommendation was sent to Congress:

> The decline in our merchant marine has worked a loss of many millions of dollars annually to our country at large and a national disgrace in this, that it is not in keeping with the energy, push, and enterprise of our citizens as displayed in other commercial matters; it is humiliating to every good citizen to contemplate the fact that our Government is paying $10 to foreigners to every $1 paid to our citizens for carrying our foreign mails. Therefore, in the opinion of this chamber, Congress should at once adopt such measures as will insure the speedy rebuilding of our merchant marine, and this can best be done by making liberal contracts for the carrying of United States mails between this and foreign countries in American built ships, sailed under the American flag; and by subsidizing such vessels a specified amount per registered ton for each thousand miles sailed for a term of years, or by some other way that may seem most desirable to Congress.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to incorporate the following companies:

The Homestake Mining company; location, Chicago; to mine gold and other ores; capital stock, $4,000,000; incorporators, C. L. Wickersham, C. P. Stevens, and William Hamilton.

Lindgren-Mahan Chemical Fire-Engine company; location, Chicago; to manufacture chemical fire-engines; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Frank M. Mahan, H. F. Farnsworth Jr., and Ed Rotz.

Edward E. Swiney company; location, Chicago; to manufacture bank and office furniture; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Edward E. Swiney, Fredrich E. Schuh, and Jens L. Christensen.

Schumann Piano company; location, Chicago; dealing in musical instruments; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Charles L. Barker, Frank C. Caldwell, and M. O. Naramore.

Chicago Toy and Fancy Goods company; location, Chicago; dealing in toys and other merchandise; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Gustave A. Meyer, Alexander H. Cohn, and Adolph Ascher.

Citizens' Electric Street railway company; location, Champaign; to operate a street railway; capital stock, $150,000; incorporators, J. W. Davidson, W. S. Rayburn, Daniel Morrissey, John N. Beers, and George W. Davidson.

Chicago Cable Device company of Chicago, Ill.; to deal in devices for street railroads and street-cars; capital stock, $150,000; incorporators, Alfred B. Arnold, George R. Simms, Thomas E. Arnold, Albert G. Corre, and Aaron B. Champion.

Santee River Cypress Lumber company; location, Chicago; to conduct a general lumber business; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Francis Beidler, Joseph Rathborn, and Augustus F. Beidler.

Anti-Dyspepsia company; location, Chicago; the manufacture of drugs and medicines; capital stock, $500; incorporators, Robert L. Ruddick, Herman Heimann, and William T. Rankin.

Enterprising Union Carpenters, at S. E. Gross' new city subdivision; location, Chicago; to erect a building for the purpose of holding public meetings, etc.; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Jacob Romas, Carl Pyritz, and Jean Sommer.

Minden Milling company; location, New Minden; to conduct a general milling business; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, S. Goodner, Louis Vulbrock, and Aug. Woker.

Lowther Hall Masonic Association; location, Chicago; to erect a building for the holding of lodge meetings, etc.; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, George W. Smith, W. B. Conkey, John Johnston, William Johnston, and others.

Knights of Agriculture; location, Bradford; for mutual benefit; incorporators, William W. Searl, Edwin G. Bates, Charles F. Omanson, and others.

The Chicago Rubber Works, located at Chicago, filed a certificate of increase of capital stock to the sum of $250,000.

In the Interest of Crime.

Sioux City *Journal:* The requirement of unanimity in the jury verdict is the rogue's best protection.

Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE INTEREST due JANUARY 1, 1890, on the GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT GOLD BONDS of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA, & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY,

will be paid on and after that date by the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at their offices, 73 Broadway, New York, and Room 9, No. 95 Milk-st., Boston, and at office of BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY, London.

The Payments of interest will be made only upon the CERTIFICATES of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, which cover the old issues of Bonds, deposited, as below, upon presentation of such Certificates at either of above offices:

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SA. FE 1st 7's,
Do. IN CHICAGO 5's,
Do. TRUST 6's, 1911,
Do. COLL. 5's, 1937,
Do. PLAIN 5's, 1920,
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN 1st 6's,
CHICAGO, SANTA FE & CAL. 1st 5's,
CHICAGO, KANSAS & WESTERN 1st 5's,
GULF, COLORADO & SANTA FE 1st 7's,
KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA & WEST. 1st 7's,
Do. Do. INCOMES,
KINGMAN, PRATT & WESTERN 1st 6's,
KANSAS CITY, EMPORIA & SO. 1st 7's,
LEAVENWORTH, TOPEKA & SOUTHWESTERN 4's
PUEBLO & ARKANSAS VALLEY 1st 7's,
SOUTHERN KANSAS & WESTERN 7's,
SONORA 1st 7's,
SUMNER COUNTY 1st,
SOUTHERN KANSAS G. D. 5's,
Do. T. D. 5's,
WICHITA & SO. WESTERN 1st 7's,
WICHITA & WESTERN 1st 6's,

To facilitate the work, the Union Trust Company will on and after Friday morning, Dec. 27, accept Certificates left at their offices, Boston and New York, giving a temporary receipt for same, and returning Original Certificates with checks for Interest on and after Jan. 1.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.

INVESTMENTS.

Choice Chicago Mortgages for Sale.

$20,000, 5 years, 5%. Property worth $65,000.

$15,000, 6 years, 5½%. Property worth $37,500.

$100,000 6% Mortgages.

In sums to suit, ready for delivery. These mortgages cover loans made by us on Chicago improved real estate and are high-grade investments.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
Real Estate Board Building,
59 Dearborn-st.

W. G. McCORMICK. I. H. WAGGONER.
N. C. CHAPMAN. E. M. SWITZER.

W. G. McCORMICK & CO.,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
219 La Salle-st., "Rookery" Bldg.

Solicit orders in Local Securities, Bank, Street Railway, Trust, and miscellaneous Stocks; also Railway, City, and Corporate Bonds bought and sold or carried on margins. Allow interest for money deposited subject to demand at sight.

5%
MONEY to LOAN.
Building Loans 6% Net
On best residence or flat property.
No committees. No delay. Money in bank.
KNOTT & LEWIS,
92 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CORNER.

We, exclusively, offer for sale an excellent investment in a

Substantial Brick Business Block

On a corner of one of the best retail thoroughfares in the city. Rental $4,900. Price $45,000. In this we can show intending buyers a 10 per cent net investment, with an unusually favorable outlook for an immediate and marked increase in value. WORTH INVESTIGATING.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

H. C. VAN SCHAACK & CO.,
Mortgage Bankers.
Established 1865.

First Mortgage Loans for sale on Chicago Improved Real Estate.

82 Dearborn-st.

Guaranteed 8% Loans.
THE
Maricopa Loan & Trust Co.
OF PHOENIX, ARIZONA,

Desires to establish a Chicago connection with some responsible firm or bank. Satisfactory financial and business references will be required. For full particulars address

T. W. HINE,
Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

FOR SALE
—OR—
TO LEASE,

On long time, a large corner lot in the business center of Chicago. Price $200,000, and a bargain.

THOMAS & PUTNAM,
27 Portland Block.

Money to Loan

On Chicago business and residence properties, without delay, at lowest market rates. "On or before" privileges allowed on loans of $10,000 and upwards on exceptionally strong securities. Building loans a specialty.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
59 Dearborn-st.

Money to Loan
AT LOWEST RATES.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

Notice of Increase of Capital Stock.

Notice is hereby given that the capital stock of the American Live Stock Commission Company has been increased from the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the manner provided by the statutes in such cases made and provided.

H. W. CRESSWELL, President.
Attest: J. W. T. GRAY, Secretary.

Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Chicago, Jan. 4th, 1890.

A special meeting of the stockholders of Rand, McNally & Company will be held at the office of the company, 148 Monroe-st., Chicago, January 20th, at 3 o'clock p. m., to ratify the action of the directors in changing the date of the annual meeting of the company.

T. C. HAYNES, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago West Division Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 State-st., Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, January 14, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m.

GEO. L. WEBB, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1890, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 m., for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

F. C. OSBORN, Secretary.

Chicago, Dec. 28, 1889.

First Mortgage 6%
Des Moines, Iowa,
St. R. R. Bonds.

Dated Oct. 1, 1889. Denomination $1,000. Interest payable semi-annually at National Bank of the Republic, New York City, or at American Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Trustee, at option of holder. Bonds may be registered. These bonds are secured by a first lien on all the Street Railroads in the City of Des Moines, Iowa.

The present NET INCOME of the company over all taxes and operating expenses IS OVER TWO AND A HALF TIMES THE INTEREST ON ALL THE COMPANY'S INDEBTEDNESS.

We have purchased all bonds issued by the company and have placed the largest part of same with conservative investors.

The bonds mature from twenty to thirty years.

We give it as our opinion that these bonds WILL ADVANCE TO A LARGE PREMIUM within a few years, and recommend them to conservative investors desiring a good interest return with undoubted security.

Further information furnished on application.

Our January Bond List, giving description OF OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS of choice bonds, mailed on application.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers,
163 and 165 Dearborn-st.,
Opposite First National Bank. CHICAGO.
70 State-st., Boston.

For Sale.
—AT—
Glen Ellyn,
Just Beyond Lombard,

On the Galena Division of the Northwestern R. R., only 22 miles over a road that does not cross another at grade, now 42 minutes' ride, with an assurance that it will be reduced to 32 minutes, in a comfortable coach, well heated and lighted. These acres are contiguous to a park containing 100 acres, with its lake of 40 acres, elevations 200 feet above Lake Michigan, heavy timber, and 6 mineral springs, the medicinal properties of which are equal to any in the world. Price of acres (with 66-foot graveled roadway around each block of 6 acres), $350 to $800. After the completion of the new hotel in park, together with the new Glenn Ellyn Depot, not later than May 1st, every acre will double in value. 90 acres already sold. Foundations for some fine residences now being put in. Call at my office and test mineral waters, examine plats, look at 30 photographic views of park, lake, mineral springs, hills, forest, etc., and take home a circular containing full information. Parties wishing to examine property will be taken out free Thursday, Jan. 9th, 1890. Be at my office at 8 a. m. of that day.

SETH RIFORD,
130 Dearborn-st.,
Suite 44.

BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We offer the following from our JANUARY LIST:
$133,000 City of Omaha, Neb., Improvement 6s
85,000 City of Sioux City, Ia., School 4½s.
15,000 City of Topeka, Kas., Improvement 6s.
18,000 City of Columbus, O., 4s.
12,000 City of Colton, Cal., 7s.
25,000 City of Anaconda, Mont., 6s.
50,000 Watertown, S. D., Water-Works Co. 6s.
50,000 North Chicago Street Ry. 20-year 5s.

Local Securities. Call, write, or wire for price list. We transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Also deal in U. S. Land Warrants and Scrip.

S. A. KEAN & CO., Bankers,
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 100 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

ACRES,
NORTH, SOUTH, and WEST.

Choice Acre Tracts of from 5 to 160 acres, in all sections. Call for map.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

Jas. B. Galloway,
Francis O. Lyman, } Late with Peabody,
James Patton, } Houghteling & Co.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Real Estate Loans & Investments.
BUILDING LOANS A SPECIALTY.
Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Business Property Managed.
1206 TACOMA BUILDING.

M. R. BARNARD & CO.,
Successors to
BARNARD & CALKINS,
Members Chicago Real Estate Board.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Loans Negotiated. Rents Collected. Property Managed. Taxes Paid.
TELEPHONE 891.
209 Chicago Opera-House.
Clark and Washington-sts.............Chicago.

GRAND-BOULEVARD.

Corners and Inside Lots, east and west fronts. Any width desired.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
London, England.
ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
Amsterdam, Holland.
BANKERS.

Buy and sell American Securities on commission in London and on all Continental markets. Negotiations of new loans a specialty.

Office Desks,
Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 6.	Dec. 30.
New York	$89,242,160	$76,918,391
Boston	17,283,269	14,864,781
Chicago	12,118,000	11,895,000
Philadelphia	12,310,524	9,242,018
St. Louis	4,805,296	3,254,552
Baltimore	3,696,825	2,383,523
New Orleans	3,680,102	2,103,126

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 60@70c premium; Boston, 10c discount to par; St. Louis, par.

The Chicago banks reported no change in the financial situation, the stringency noted at the close of last week being nominally continued. But the feeling was doubtedly easier, favored by the letting down of rates in New York, where the January disbursements are beginning to tell, at once increasing the ability of lenders and diminishing the wants of borrowers. Rates of discount in this market were quoted at 6@7c on call loans and 7@8 per cent on acceptable time paper.

New York exchange was as nearly nominal as at any time for several months past. It was wanted at a premium of 60c per $1,000, with 70@75c asked. Sterling was quoted firm at $4.80½@4.84½ for 30 days to demand, these being actual rates.

Local securities were unusually active on the Chicago Stock Exchange. The principal features were West Chicago Street Railroad and Chicago Gas bonds, both of which were in sharp demand, and correspondingly strong, though the former were offered more freely toward the close of trading. National Railway of Illinois was also strong. The following were the sales of the day: West Chicago Street Railroad Co., 50 at 94¾; 300 at 94⅞; 1,825 at 95; 10 at 95¼; 150 at 95¼; 10 at 95⅛; 35 at 95½; West Chicago Street Railroad first mortgage 5s, 10,000 at 99½; 7,000 at 99⅝; 25,000 at 99¾; Chicago Gas 5s, 12,000 at 91⅝; 30,000 at 91½; 30,000 at 91⅝; 10,000 at 91¾; Consumers' Gas 5s, 11,000 at 86⅞; 40,000 at 87; 10,000 at 87⅛; 10,000 at 87½; Calumet Iron & Steel, 200 at 83½@83¾; Chicago City Railway 4½s, 500 at 101; and Chicago Auditorium 5s, 1,000 at 101⅛.

A total of $305,000,000 has been invested during the last eighteen months by British capitalists in various "American industries." The tendency of that investment is to bring gold this way across the Atlantic, and the fact may have had no little to do with recent bank action in London tending to keep the precious metal at home.

One of the few bright spots at the opening of the new year is the large amount of our products which are being, and have been for the last six months, shipped abroad, with only comparatively light shipments of merchandise in return, leaving a large balance of trade in our favor. This has led many to anticipate large imports of gold, but it appears from the last settlement of the London Stock Exchange that, instead of sending gold the Englishmen have been sending us back our own stocks in large amounts, as the settlement day developed the fact that London houses are carrying small lines. We cannot, therefore, immediately look for large shipments of gold unless the Englishmen begin buying American securities, and this they will not be likely to do with their money market as close as it is at present, the Bank of England rate being 6 per cent. (Cordley & Co.)

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The stock market was narrow and generally lower in the forenoon. The trading is still confined chiefly to the board room speculators. Neither London nor Chicago appeared to be doing as much as they were last week. The disappointment in the bank statement Saturday, the prospect of continued tightness in the money market, the continued unfavorable weather for the coal trade, the reports of the war on passenger rates involving all the roads between Chicago and St. Paul and the Missouri River, and the advance of ½c in the rates of sterling exchange this forenoon, all these circumstances had a tendency to make lower prices for stocks. It was remarkable that such a combination of unfavorable things did not cause a greater decline than the ⅛ to ⅝ which was the rule at 12 o'clock, compared with the closing prices of Saturday. It showed that stocks are strongly held.

Before 2:30 o'clock money loaned as low as 3 per cent, and in the last half hour was freely offered at 3½. But this did not have such a decided effect on prices of stocks, owing to the narrowness of the market and the other unfavorable circumstances above mentioned, in connection with the coal trade and the West passenger rate war. The majority of stocks recovered ⅛ to ⅜ more after money became easy, but the whole market continued dull and the coal stocks heavy. The general market closed steady, but with the majority of stocks ⅛ to ⅜ below their closing prices of Saturday.

Money on call easy from 2 to 7 per cent, last loan 2, closed offered at 2. Prime merchantile paper, 5¾@7½. Sterling exchange quiet but firm at 480¾ for 60 day bills and 484¼ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 218,737 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 31,534; Lake Shore, 3,825; Missouri Pacific, 30,225; Pacific Mail, 10,165; Reading, 19,530; St. Paul, 14,255; Texas Pacific, 14,515.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Jan. 6.	Closing—Jan. 4.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	1,200	32	31¼	31¾	31¾
Atchison	700	33⅝	33½	33⅝	33⅝
Chi. & Alt.	100	134	134	134	133
C., B. & Q.	1,100	107⅝	107¼	107⅝	107¼
Canada So.	1,050	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	55¼
Canadian Pac.	700	75⅝	75	75⅝	75¼
Central Pac.	120	34¾	34¾	34¾	35
Ches. & Ohio	400	27	26¾	27	27
Do 1st pfd	832	65⅝	65½	65½	65
Do 2d pfd	450	44⅝	44½	44½	44¼
Con. Gas	320	93	93	93	93¼
Col. Coal & I.	10,200	45⅜	42¾	44¼	43
C., St. L. & P.	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Do pfd	200	47⅝	47½	47½	47½
C., W. & Balto	1,350	2½	2	2¼	......
Do pfd	400	5	4	4	......
C. & E. Ills	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	......
Do pfd	425	86¼	86	86¼	85
Chic. Gas Trust	425	48¾	48	48⅜	48¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	750	71	70½	71	70¾
Do pfd	108	98¼	98	98	98
D., L. & W.	31,554	136⅝	134⅜	135⅝	136⅝
Den. & Rio G.	300	17	17	17	......
D. T. & Ft. W.	1,158	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	36⅛
Erie	2,300	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	27
Do pfd	200	64	64	64	......
Do seconds	5,000	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	......
E. Tenn. & Ga.	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	......
Do 1st pfd	5	67	67	67	70
Do 2d pfd	100	21½	21½	21½	21¼
Hocking Valley	400	21	20¾	20¾	......
Ill. Cent.	185	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	119
Jersey Cent.	125	127	127	127	127¼
K. & T.	2,025	11⅜	11	11⅛	11¼
Lake Shore	3,820	105⅞	105⅜	105⅝	105¼
Louis & N.	2,860	86⅝	86¼	86⅝	86¼
Long Island	350	90¾	90½	90½	......
L. E. & W.	950	18½	18¼	18½	......
Do pfd	200	65	63⅞	65	64
Lead Trust	15,995	21⅝	20¾	21	21¼
Mo. Pacific	30,127	74½	73⅜	73⅝	73⅝
M., L. S. & W.	500	99¼	99¼	99¼	......
Do pfd	100	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	......
Mich Cent.	100	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95¼
Manhattan	200	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102
Northwestern	1,200	111¼	110⅞	111⅛	111⅜
Do pfd	80	143	143	143	143
New England	2,300	44	43⅝	43⅝	44¼
Northern Pacific	425	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
Do pfd	1,300	75⅝	75	75⅝	75⅜
Nor. & W. pfd	1,670	62	61¾	62	62⅜
N. Y. Central	425	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞	107
Nash. & Chat.	100	102	102	102	......
N. Y., C. & St. L.	200	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
O. S. L.	2,173	53⅞	53⅛	53⅛	53⅞
Ogn. Impvt.	200	47	45½	47	44
O. Trans.	400	34	33¾	34	34¼
O. Ry. & N. Co.	16	101	101	101	100¾
Ont. & W.	800	20	19⅞	20	20⅛
Omaha Com.	100	34	34	34	33¾
Pacific Mail	10,255	38¼	37⅛	37⅝	37⅝
Reading	19,330	39¾	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
Rich. Term.	2,078	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	22
Do pfd	400	78	78	78	......
Rock Island	735	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98
Rome & W.	100	106	106	106	......
Southern Pacific	400	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
St. Paul	14,245	70⅞	69¾	70⅜	70⅞
Do pfd	100	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	115
St. P. & Duluth	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32¼
St. P., M. & M.	250	112⅜	112⅛	112⅛	112⅜
St. L. & S. F. pfd	100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	......
St. L., Ark. & T.	210	6	6	6	......
Sugar Trust	6,535	59⅛	57	58⅝	58⅝
Texas Pacific	13,815	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	22⅜
Tennessee Coal	3,570	87⅛	86	87	88
Union Pacific	1,940	68	67⅝	67⅝	68⅛
Wisconsin Cent.	2,340	34⅜	33⅞	34	34⅛
W. & L. E. pfd	875	68¾	67⅞	68⅛	68⅝
Wabash	1,600	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16⅜
Do pfd	5,480	32½	31⅞	32⅜	32⅛
Western Union	833	84¼	83⅞	83⅞	84⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	132
American	118	United States	83

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	126	U. S. 4½s, reg	104¼
U. S. 4s, coup	126	U. S. 4½s, coup	104¼

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

30000 SoCarRs-Non-fnd 5¾	23000 N&W-C Va D..98@98¾
5000 CNJ gm 5s.111¾@112	10000 NPac 1st cp......114⅝
9000 C&Ocons..101@101⅛	7000 NW Ex 4s reg......96
30000 CB&Q-NebEx4s..92⅜	1000 Or Imp 1st......102¼
10000 CB&Q 5s s f......105⅞	1000 OR&N 5s......102½
16000 CRI&P5scp......103	20000 P&R gm 4s..86¾@87
4000 CHY&T 5s......98	10000 R&A1st-D&M ctf 68¾
6000 D&RGImp5s......82¾	10000 R&A 2d-DM ctfs.
2000 E T cn gd5s......103½	......38¾@38½
6000 E T 1st ex gtd5s	12000 R&D 6s......116½
......90⅛@90¾	15000 SLA & T 1st x cp
11000 FtW&D 1st......105¼	......88¾@89
4000 GC&SF 1st......115	15000 StL&IM 5s......89¼@89⅜
10000 GC&SF gd6s......79¾	6000 Spok&P 6s......106
4000 LacledeGa CoStL	1000 TAA&N M 1st......106
1st......85	158000 Tex P1st 5s.91⅛@92
1000 L1 con 5s......117	23000 T Pac2d inc..38⅝@39⅞
1000 LNA&C cn......103¾	1000 UnE 1st......108⅜
5000 Met E 2d......106	19000 WabRR 1st..102@102⅛
3000 M L S & W 1st......123½	35000 WabRR2d......84¼@84⅜
1000 MLS&W Extn 5s.101	4000 WS gtd 4s......89⅛
20000 MK&T gn 6s......75	14000 WS gtd 4s reg...104¼@105
2000 NYCEx 5s.103¾@104¼	25000 WNY&P2d......29
2000 NYLE&W n2dcn.101⅛	13000 WisCCo 1st......98¼
5000 NYS&W1st rfg 5s 98	5000 WisCCo inc .62⅛@63

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

5000 Bos Un G bds tr..92⅜	11000 OR&N 5s...102¾@103
5000 CS 1st gtd......107	3000 OSL 6s......114⅛
2000 CNJ g m 5s......112	3000 O T6s......104⅛
4000 CNJ 1st—1890......102¾	24000 P&R1st pfd. 80¼@80⅜
7000 C&Ocons..100⅞@101	6000 P&R g m 4s......86¾
9000 CB&Q—NebEx 4s. 92⅜	2000 Pitts & W 1st..82⅜@82¾
2000 CB&Q5s s f......106	5000 R&A1st-DM ctfs. 68⅜
2000 CGL&CCo1st91¾@92	1000 R & W P T tr 6s..80⅝
8000 CP&A 7s......104	1000 R&D deb......99⅜
5000 D&oS&A 5s....93⅛@93	13000 StL&AT 2d......27
8000 E T con gld 5s......	5000 StL&IM—C& F1st101½
......103⅝@103½	8000 StL&IM 1st......106⅛
4000 EL&BS 6s......105	19000 StL&IM 5s......89⅜@89⅛
3000 FtW&D1st......105¼	5000 SLKC&NRE&R7s111⅝
2000 LongDock7s......108⅝	2000 StL&SF 2d-Cls B.113
2000 L&N 1st......122	2000 SPM&M1sten6s...115¾
5000 L&N-NF&S 1st......102	10000 Shen Val 1st trst.116
2000 L&N-NO&M 1st......115	3000 Spok&P6s......106
1000 LSL&T1st......103	20000 TexPa 1st 5s......91⅜
25000 MK&T gn 6s 74¾@75	22000 T Pac 2dinc..39¼@39⅜
5000 M&N 1st 1913 con	3000 TC&R 6s—TenD..98
......108⅛@109	1000 TAA&C6s gtd......
9000 NYC deb......111	1000 Un El 1st......108
2000 NYLE&Wn2dcn......	1000 UPa 1st—'98......113¾
......101⅛@101⅛	1000 UPL&C 1st......101
10000 NYO&W 1st......112¼	7000 WabRR1st......102¼
10000 NPa Termls......107	31000 Wab RR 2d..84¼@84⅜
12000 NPa 1st cp......115¼	13000 WSgtd 4s......104⅜
3000 NPa 2d cp......116	65000 WNY&P2d......29@29⅛
3000 NPa 3d cp......110¾	3000 WUColtr 5s......101¼
6000 NP&M 1st......116	35000 Wis.Cent Co inc
2000 NW 25 yr deb 5s..106¾	......62⅛@63⅛
1000 OR&N 1st......109⅞	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

4000 CS 2d......97¼	5000 NYS&W1st 5sref 97¼
15000 CPa gd 6s of '98.126⅝	5000 NW con cp g bds.126⅝
10000 C&O cons......100⅞	2000 OrgImp 1st.102¼@102½
4000 CB&Q-NebEx 4s. 92⅜	27000 OSL6s......114¼@114⅜
5000 CB& Qdeb5s	5000 P&R 1st pfd 79⅝@80
......104⅛@104¼	42000 P&R gm4s......87
2000 CGL&CCo1st......92	1000 R&A2d-DM ctf......
7000 CRI&P5scp104⅝@105	1000 R&D deb......99⅛
5000 C&C 1st......95@95⅛	25000 R & D 5s..88¾@89
2000 DSS&A 5s......92⅛	12000 StL&AT 1st ex cp
15000 FtW&D1st......105¼	......89@89¼
11000 GH&SA—WD......	10000 StL&TH Divbd 51
	10000 StL&IM 5s......89¼
6000 GBW& St Pinc—	18000 SP of NM1st.107@107⅛
1st sub paid......18	1000 TC&R 6s—T D 1st 98⅛
6000 Int&GN1st......118⅜	1000 T P 1st 5s......91⅝
10000 LacledeGasSL1st 84¾	3000 TPac 2d inc......39⅛
1000 LNA&C cn......103	5000 TAA&C 6s gtd......
5000 MLS&W 1st Mich	......104¼@104½
D......115⅝@115⅜	3000 T&O C1st......102
2000 M&SPis—SoM D..113	6000 Un El 1st......108
5000 M&StPcon......124⅝	25000 WNY & P 1st93¾@94
18000 MK&T cn7s...111@111¼	35000 WNY&P2d.29⅛@29⅜
1000 MorgL&T6s......111	4000 W&LE 1st......105
15000 NYC&StL4s......93⅜	37000 Wis Cent 1st98⅜@99
2000 NYO&W con 5s...97⅜	25000 WisCenCinc.63⅛@63¾

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	1,900	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
C., B. & Q.	850	107⅜	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
Union Pacific	900	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
Sugar Trust	5,700	57⅝	59⅛	57⅝	58⅝
Ill. Steel Co	60	99	99	99	99
Santa Fe	3,925	150	162⅝	150	160
Bell Tel	108	201	201	200¼	201
Thomson & H.	318	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
Ft. Wayne El. Co	345	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅝
Wis. Cent. pfd	300	62	62	62	62
C., B. & N.	200	41⅛	41⅛	41	41
O. S. Line rights	349	150	155	150	155
O. S. Line	200	53⅛	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞
Eastern R. R.	450	130	132	130	132
Thom. & H. pfd	100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
Eastern pfd	5	135	135	135	135
Mex. Cent	400	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜

Bond sales and quotations:

13000 C B & N 5s......100	5000 O S L 6s....112⅛@112½
202 N Eng 2ds......105	11000 K M B 5s......99
35521 Atch 4s......82⅜@82½	5000 W Cen inc......63@63¾
35527 Atch inc......53⅛@53⅜	5000 Bost Gas 1st......92½
2000 Vermont 5s......88	30000 W Cen 1st......98⅛@98¾
8000 Little R 7s.98⅛@100	10000 Mex Cen 4s..70@70⅛

Money at the clearing-house, 4½@5 per cent; call loans, 5½@6½ per cent; and time paper, 4½@5½ per cent.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Consols closed at 97 1-16 for money and 97⅛ for the account. United States bonds, 4s, 129½; do, 4½s, 107⅝.

Atlantic & Great Western, firsts, 35⅛; Canadian Pacific, 78⅛; Erie, 27⅜; do, seconds, 104⅞; Illinois Central, 122⅞; Mexican ordinary, 40⅞; St. Paul, common, 72½; New York Central 111⅛; Pennsylvania, 55⅛; Reading, 20⅛.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Three per cent rentes, 87f 87½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.05; Caledonia B. H., $1.20; Consolidated California & Virginia, $4.50; Comstock T. B. D., $30.00; Comstock T. S. C. P., $30.00; Deadwood Territory, $1.45; El Cristo, $1.40; Home Stake, $9.00; Horn Silver, $1.9; Mutuals, $1.55; North Belle Isle, $1.00; Ontario, $36.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new) $1.90; Calumet & Hecla, $270.00; Catalpa, $20.00; Franklin, $16.84; Huron, $4.25; Osceola, $25.00; Pewabic (new) $7.12½; Quincy, $71.00; Tamarack, $1.55; Santa Fe copper, $1.55.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were dull yesterday, and more so than usual. There was the ordinary Monday waiting for the report of visible supply of grain, and in addition to that the annual election of officers of the Board of Trade was in progress. Only one candidate was up for President, but that fact left all the more opportunity for a thorough canvass of the merits of other names on the ticket, and it was improved to the uttermost.

The movement of wheat in the Northwest has not ceased, as some thought it would do about the time of the Christmas holidays. The receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth reported yesterday for one day aggregated 300 cars. But men in the first named city sent word that the market there was strong both on cash wheat and to arrive.

Sioux City is coming to the front as a packing point. It yesterday received 6,000 hogs, against 4,000 at Kansas City and 2,000 at Omaha. The raising of hogs in that region is on the rapid increase, though it is only a few years since it was believed that hogs could not be profitably fattened north of the upper limit of Nebraska.

At current prices many operators hold that oats are relatively higher than other cereals; that with sample lots of corn selling freely at 24@27c the first named should go at figures below the present ones of 20@22c. On the other hand, the few friends of the long side point to the stocks in sight, which are but 5,119,121 bu, against 8,621,845 bu a year ago, and also call attention to the fact that there is a moderate export inquiry at the moment.

New York reports the taking of 104,000 bu corn for export and New Orleans the shipment of 75,000 bu corn for Liverpool.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was quiet and unchanged, the greater part of the decline in wheat occurring after the flour market was practically over for the day. But the later feeling was weak in sympathy.

Wheat was tame. It started out strong, with a bullish feeling in the crowd induced by firmer cables and the expectation of a 500,000-bu decrease in the visible supply. But it gradually became evident that the decrease would not be more than about half that total, and Hutchinson sold enough to send the market back in the absence of buying orders from outside. Baldwin and Irwin-Green were also moderate sellers, with Mitchell the principal buyer, and then the market was chiefly held by buying against privileges sold Saturday afternoon. Later it weakened badly on selling led by Jones-Kennett and participated in by a host of disheartened longs of the minor sort, most of which was taken near the bottom by Hutchinson and Pardridge. May opened ⅛c higher at 82⅝c, sold at 83c, declined to 82⅜c, and closed at the inside bid, with this month at 5c discount and February nominally 3⅞c discount. July ranged at 80½@81⅛c. No. 2 red winter in store sold at 78c. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 51@63c, No. 3 do at 68@78c, and No. 3 spring at 68@76½c. Total cash sales, 48 cars.

Corn was further depressed by free offerings, supposed to be for the Sibley elevator, and later by a miscellaneous selling both by shorts and longs owing to another big increase in the visible supply and larger estimates of arrivals for today. The principal demand for May was on limited orders at ⅛c. There was little change in the prices of sample lots, but graded offerings sold off about ¼c. May opened unchanged at 31⅝c, declined to 31⅜c, and closed at the inside bid, with this month at 2⅛c discount. July sold at 32@32⅛c. In store and to go there sold at 29@29⅛c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, 26c for No. 3 yellow, and 25½@26¼c for No. 3. Sample sales were at 23@25½c for new No. 4 mixed and 26@27½c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow. Total cash sales, 441 cars.

Oats were more active, with trading chiefly in May, which was a shade easier. Selling was general, with Tuttle placing 100,000 bu around 22c, and receiving houses selling against purchases in the country. Eggleston was a fairly liberal buyer and Harvey took a moderate quantity. May opened at 22@22⅛c, sold off to 21⅞c, with a good demand at the inside, and a later steadier though dull feeling. The market derived little or no support from the fact of slightly decreased stocks and visible last week. January was relatively firm at 20⅛c, with February neglected at ⅛c discount. No. 2 regular was inactive at 20⅛c and samples were in fair request though easy. Free on board lots sold at 20@21c for No. 3 mixed, 21@21½c for do white, 21@21⅛c for No. 2 mixed, and 22@23¼c for No. 2 white and barley oats. Total cash sales 192 cars.

Rye exhibited further weakness, with shippers evidently caring little for the spot offerings. Sales were chiefly to go to store, with No. 2 ⅛c lower at 44c. Samples sold at 44¼@45½c for No. 2 and 40c for No. 3. Total cash sales 21 cars. The demand for futures was confined to May, which went at 48⅛@48⅜c, closing steady; January was nominally 44c. Barley was firm, and, while perhaps not quotably higher, yet sellers disposed of desirable offerings readily, with maltsters apparently satisfied to take hold with a liberal hand at the exceptionally low prices ruling. Fine Northern grown was scarce and wanted at stronger prices. Free on board sales were at 28@52c for No. 3 and 26½@31½c for No. 4. Total cash sales 65 cars and 31,000 bu, part to arrive.

Provisions were almost lifeless, but changed little in price, though the receipts of hogs at the six points were nearly a third larger than for the corresponding day last year. It was simply a stand-off between buyers and sellers of product, the principal thing done being the sale of 500,000 lbs May ribs by the firm generally known as "the Packing company." They sold 2½c higher for May, at $4.85, and closed at $4.82½, with January steady at 30c discount and cash lots quoted at $4.30@4.62½, according to age and weight. Lard closed unchanged, at $6.00 bid for May, with this month at 22½c discount, except that February sold off 2½c, to $5.82½. March lard sold at $5.90 and July at $6.15. Pork advanced 5c, to $9.67½ for May, and closed at $9.65 bid, with this month 2½c lower, at $9.20, and February at $9.30. Cash sales included 250 tcs lard at $5.77½, 50,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 7¼c, and 50,000 lbs short ribs, light, at 4⅜c.

Millstuffs were quiet and not essentially changed. Bran sold at $7.25@8.50, and middlings at $8.00@8.70, with shorts at $8.25.

Flaxseed was neglected and weaker. The cash offerings were meager, but no demand of consequence appeared, and sales were slow at $1.34@1.34½ for No. 1 on track, closing at the inside, or ½c net decline. Little interest was manifested in futures, with $1.41 at one time bid for May and later offered at that. Timothy seed was dull but firmer, with bids advanced ½c to $1.23½ for January, and $1.28½ for March; no sellers appeared and the speculative market was inactive. Cash offerings were only moderate and shared the general firmness, with sales at 90c@$1.20 for poor to nearly prime. Clover seed was unchanged, with light cash trading at $2.00@3.25 for poor to good; mammoth sold at $3.35.

In the wholesale markets for street product fair activity was noted, especially in poultry and fruits. The demand for chickens was less urgent than at the close of last week, yet sales were at figures materially higher than a recent average. Small, bright oranges were in good request; apples were quiet, though there was no disposition to force sales, and cranberries continued firm. Eggs were unsettled and weak; arrivals of fresh laid were liberal, and, in addition, there were numerous sellers of ice-house stock, and the market favored buyers. Shippers of butter were rather indifferent, yet all dairy products were practically steady, with cheese considered good property, as stocks are not especially large.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
January	$ 78	$ 77¾@ 78⅛	$ 77⅞
May	82⅜	82⅜@ 83	82⅜
CORN.			
January	$ 29¼	$ 29 @ 29¼	$ 29¼
May	31⅝	31⅜@ 31⅝	31⅜
OATS.			
January	$ 20⅜	$ 20⅛@	$ 20⅛
May	22	21⅝@ 22⅛	21⅝
MESS PORK.			
January	$ 9.22½	$ 9.20 @	$ 9.20
May	9.62½	9.62½@ 9.67½	9.65
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
January	$ 5.77½	$ 5.77½@	$ 5.77½
May	6.02½	6.00 @ 6.02½	6.00
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 4.52½	$ 4.52½@	$ 4.52½
May	4.82½	4.82½@ 4.85	4.82½

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	January.	February.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 99⅝		$ 1.04⅝
No. 2 corn	33⅝	34⅛	36⅞
No. 2 oats	24⅜		28
Mess pork		13.30	13.57½
Lard	7.45	7.52½	7.67½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Saturday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	1	23	3	27
Spring wheat	24	21	9	54
Corn	80	408	78	566
Oats	81	105	1	187
Rye	14	1	......	15
Barley	......	27	23	50
Total	200	585	114	899

Inspected out: 6,781 bu wheat, 5,077 bu corn, 19,899 bu oats, and 3,719 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 115 cars wheat 610 cars corn, 180 cars oats, and 32,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.
Flour, brls	23,261	9,954	14,094	10,096
Wheat, bu	36,322	18,566	34,841	23,081
Corn, bu	364,392	187,908	314,753	243,220
Oats, bu	194,924	114,131	145,947	118,830
Rye, bu	18,126	5,604	4,717	3,555
Barley, bu	32,483	50,359	18,964	25,329
Grass seed, lbs	149,470	319,060	278,054	238,19[illegible]
Flaxseed, lbs	4,961	7,417	19,147	14,995
Broom-corn, lbs	57,300	220,250	133,618	63,571
Cheese, lbs	147,250	115,280	129,800	78,375
Butter, lbs	325,205	356,010	409,366	369,787
Hides, lbs	248,830	557,282	755,490	731,999
Wool, lbs	22,060	110,884	216,840	105,890

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—The week opened in a quiet manner, with sales chiefly in a small way, shippers doing relatively little aside from making inquiries. Prices were only steady. Quotations: Choice Western creamery, 25@25½c per lb; Elgin district or fancy, 26@26½c; fair to good, 22@25c; choice dairies, 23@25c; poor to streaked lots, 18@20c; rolls, 10@12c; packing stock, 10@11c.

CHEESE—While the outward movement was not unusually large the feeling was firm, with a belief prevailing that stocks of fine goods will be wanted before another summer. Low grades were dull and easy. Quotations: Full cream autumn made cheddars, 9¾@9½c per lb; do twins, 9¾@9½c; Young Americas, 10¼@10½c; 1-lb skims, 8@8½c; low grades, 4@7c; Swiss No. 1, 10@10½c; brick, full cream, 9@9½c.

EGGS—Were plentiful and easy at 17½@18c per doz for fresh stock.

GAME—The weather conditions were favorable and a fair business was recorded at the quotations: Mallard ducks, $3.50@3.75 per doz; do teal, $2.00@2.25; small do, $1.50@1.75; partridges, $3.50@3.75; plover, $1.00@1.25; prairie chickens, $4.50@5.00; quail, $1.40@1.75; jacksnipe, $1.00@1.25; venison saddles, 8@9c per lb; bear carcass, including hide, 11@12c; rabbits, 60@75c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Fine fruits were in moderate demand and steady, with a decreasing stock of cranberries held at strong figures. There was a moderate inquiry for apples, with grapes in light supply. Oranges were in the usual request, with a preference shown for Florida brights. Quotations: Apples—Good to choice Northern spy, Baldwins, and greenings, $2.25@2.75 per brl in car-lots; common to good fall varieties, $1.50@2.25; fine to fancy eating apples, ex store, $3.25@4.00; good to choice pears, $7.00@7.50 per brl; bell and cherry cranberries, $8.50@8.75 per brl; bugles, $9.50@9.75; Florida oranges, $2.75@3.50 per box; Messina lemons, $3.25@3.75.

HAY—Though the offerings were liberal and the demand not urgent general steadiness prevailed. Sales were: On track—1½ cars No. 1 timothy at $9.00@10.50; 28 cars upland prairie at $5.00@9.00. Receipts, 332 tons; shipments, 158 tons.

HIDES—There was no recovery from the recent low range of prices, with a fair inquiry at the quotations: Green salted, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3@3½c; No. 1 calf, 4½@5c; No. 2 do, 3½c; deacons, 25c each; dry flints, 18 lbs and upward, 9@10c; do light hides, 6@7c; dry salted, 5@6c.

POTATOES—The market was quiet, with the moderate arrivals evidently ample for the demand, which was largely local in character. Quotations: Choice to fancy Wisconsin Burbanks, 40@45c per bu on track; Beauty of Hebron, 38@42c; rose, 35@40c; Minnesota and Iowa stock, 2@3c discount from the above; mixed lots, 25@30c.

POULTRY—In dressed chickens the keen edge was taken off prices, although there was a ready sale at high prices, with turkeys wanted and fully steady. Quotations: Dressed poultry—Good to choice chickens, 9@9½c per lb; good to fancy dry picked turkeys, 11½@12½c; ducks, 9½@11c; geese, 9@9½c; live fowls salable at 1@2c discount.

VEGETABLES—Dealers reported a quiet market, with prices not essentially altered. Beets, 75c@$1.00 per brl; cabbages, $4.00@6.00 per 100; celery, 20@25c per doz; onions, $1.50@1.75 per brl; turnips, 75c@$1.00 per brl; rutabagas, 25@28c per bu.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.02.

WOOL—Offerings were ample for all immediate wants, though they did not prove excessive. Quotations follow: Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 25@28c per lb; medium, 30@33c; fine unwashed, 16@22c; medium unwashed, 21@26c; coarse washed, 27@29c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 15@18c; medium unwashed, 21@23c; coarse unwashed, 20@22c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 6	16,000	200	28,000	5,000
Monday, Dec. 30	11,410	168	18,148	7,484
Total last week	45,775	1,045	144,922	31,069
Previous week	43,691	805	112,200	23,007
Same week, 1889	38,332	547	82,253	25,121
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 6	5,500	100	4,500	1,500
Monday, Dec. 30	4,112	50	4,226	2,168
Total last week	22,672	377	27,596	11,332
Previous week	19,611	278	17,702	8,565
Same week, 1889	15,910	200	26,744	10,913

George A. Redman was at the yards yesterday from Kansas City, and said, "Chicago seems to be getting more hogs than a year ago, but Kansas City and Omaha are falling behind, and don't you forget it. The big supplies of hogs talked of by the knowing ones are in their minds only."

The quality of hogs yesterday was poorer than for several weeks, in fact months, past. The offerings were largely of light and medium weights. Usually Monday's hogs are the poorest of the week, but yesterday they were unusually poor, compared with the late average.

The *Drovers' Journal* cable from London quotes American cattle ½c lower, supply moderate, and demand weak. Best American beeves, 12c per lb.

Today's (Tuesday's) receipts are estimated at 32,000 hogs, 8,000 cattle, and 7,000 sheep, against 24,141 hogs, 6,264 cattle, and 4,671 sheep one week ago, and 28,914 hogs, 7,414 cattle, and 6,555 sheep one year ago.

Kingan & Co., the well-known pork packers of Indianapolis, are making preparations for killing cattle on a large scale.

Omaha received less than 19,000 hogs last week, being the smallest week's arrivals in about two months past at that point.

During 1889 Indianapolis received 104,388 cattle, 1,157,993 hogs, 87,964 sheep, and 15,625 horses. Shipments were as follows: Cattle, 76,759; hogs, 515,078; sheep, 75,509; horses, 14,321. Net supply of hogs, 642,915.

CATTLE—The run of cattle was liberal yesterday, but the demand was brisk from all classes of buyers. The general market was weaker early, but the feeling toward noon was strong. The good to fancy grades were fully as high as last week's best prices, but poor to fair grades averaged about 10c lower. Exporters and other outside buyers purchased freely, and competition from dressed beef men was active, especially for the better grades. The quality of the offerings was only fair, there being a scarcity of "good" natives. One lot of 1,600-lb steers sold at $5.10, but sales above $4.80 were scattering. Dressed beef men went as high as $4.80 for 1,478-lb steers, but they bought principally at $3.50@4.10. Steers averaging less than 1,100 lbs sold as high as $3.80. Few steers sold below $3.00, and only two or three lots below $3.00. Cows sold principally at $2.20@2.60. Stock cattle sold chiefly at $2.50@2.85. Revised quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves	$5.20@5.55
Choice to fancy, 1,400@1,600 lbs	4.85@5.15
Fair to good, 1,000@1,350 lbs	3.55@4.50
Common steers	2.85@3.30
Fancy cows and heifers	2.75@3.00
Poor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs	1.50@2.65
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,800 lbs	1.25@3.35
Stockers and feeders	2.20@3.20

HOGS—Early estimates placed yesterday's receipts of hogs at 32,000, but the number received was about 28,000. The market opened quiet, but closed strong, with only 3,500 unsold. Prices averaged a shade higher for best grades. Heavy sold at $3.50@3.80, chiefly at $3.67½@3.72½; mixed, $3.55@3.70, and light, $3.50@3.85. Thirteen packers bought 20,316, and shippers took 4,500.

SHEEP—The local and outside demand for sheep and lambs was active and prices ruled firm at last week's quotations. A bunch of 740 corn-fed Westerns averaging 114 lbs sold at $5.15; nearly 500 Kansas averaging 87 lbs sold at $4.90, and 511 corn-fed Westerns averaging 115 lbs sold at $5.20. Lambs sold at $5.25@6.40, and native sheep at $3.50@5.60, bulk at $4.80@5.25.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,900 head, making 8,650 for the week. Fresh arrivals included 110 car loads for home trade, slaughterers direct; 89 car loads for exportation alive and dead, and 4 car loads for the market. The trading was fairly active to an early clearance. Native steers sold at from $3.85@5.15 per 100 lbs; oxen at $2.75@4.50; bulls and cows at $2.00@3.75. Exports today, 515 beeves, for the week 1,920 beeves and 11,800 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts 450, making 1,500 for the week; reported firm at $5.50@9.00 per 100 lbs for veals, and at $3.00@4.00 for Western calves.

SHEEP—Receipts 9,500, making 20,000 for the week; firm for sheep at $4.25@6.25 per 100 lbs; easier for lambs at $5.50@6.75.

HOGS—Receipts 20,700, making 40,600 for the week. None offered alive today. Reported steady at the nominal range of $3.90@4.25.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 700. Market slow; good to fancy native steers, $4.20@5.00; fair to good do, $3.30@4.40; stockers and feeders, $1.90@3.20; range steers, $2.00@3.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 1,200. Market strong; fair to choice, $3.50@3.67½; packing grades, $3.45@3.60; light, fair to best, $3.40@3.57½.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200; shipments, 300. Market firm; fair to choice, $3.60@3.90; lambs, $4.60@5.50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,960; shipments, 2,400; market steady; natives, $3.15@4.65; cows, $1.75@2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.30@3.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000; shipments, none; market 2½@5c higher; all grades, $3.52½@3.60; bulk, $3.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 506; market strong; good to choice muttons, $4.00@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.45.

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200 head; beeves 10c lower; cow stuff scarce and steady; prime 1,300@1,600-lb beeves, $3.80@4.45; good 1,000@1,300-lb do, $3.30@4.00; fair to good cows, $2.00@2.25; good to choice cows, $2.25@2.80; feeders, $2.20@3.00; stockers, $2.00@2.60; bulls, $1.75@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,800; all sold; shade stronger; $3.50@3.60; bulk, $3.52½@3.55.

SIOUX CITY, IA., Jan. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 250 head; shipments, 25; market dull and inactive. Quotations unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,300 head; market opened firm and closed steady. Light, $3.52½@3.57½; heavy, $3.50@3.65; mixed, $3.47½@3.52½.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6.—PROVISIONS—Closing—Pork is in poor demand; prime mess, Eastern, 54s 6d, dull; do Western, 45s, dull. Lard is in poor demand; spot, January, February, and March, 32s 3d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 7s, firm; do spring, 7s 5d, firm. Flour is in fair demand at 10s 3d; steady. Corn is in fair demand for spot and good demand for futures; spot, 4s 2¼d, firm; January, 4s ¼d, firm; February, 3s 11d, firm; March, 3s 10½d, steady. Receipts of wheat last week from Atlantic ports, 9,200 qrs; Pacific ports, none; other sources, 56,000 qrs; receipts of American corn, 24,400.

COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand; middling, 5⅞d. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 1,500 were for speculation and export and included 10,000 American.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—GRAIN—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says:

"English wheats have been depressed. There are large supplies and a small demand. The sales of English wheats during the last week were 31,782 qrs at 30s, against 25,718 qrs at 30s 4d during the corresponding week last year. Flour is steady. Foreign wheats are firmer. The reserves are lessening. Quotations at Liverpool are 1d per cental dearer. Oats, corn, and barleys are firm. At today's market English wheats were slow of sale. Prices were a shade stronger. Foreign wheats were firm. American flour was offered at a slight decline. Corn was held, especially the new crop, which was quoted at 19s 3d."

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—COTTON—Suddenly ran up 8 to 9 points, with more activity in the trading than has been seen in some time. Liverpool advanced 3-64d, with sales of 10,000 bales of American and receipts of 20,000 bales. New York was firm at 10¾c for middling uplands, with sales today of 240 bales for export and 153 for consumption; and, not before reported, 384 for consumption and 200 bales for export. The consolidated stock is 781,403 bales, against 885,875 bales a year ago, including 111,444 bales in licensed warehouses here against 174,141 bales a year ago. The receipts at the ports today were 23,400 bales against 40,770 this day last week and 35,236 this day last year. The close was steady after sales of 127,600 bales at these prices. Wall street sold for Southern account. Cummings sold January to June. The receipts at the ports thus far this week are 45,985 bales against 86,717 bales for the same time last week, showing a decrease thus far of 40,732 bales. It may not pay this season for operators in options to sell the American planter's crop for him. The operator who does it may find it a case of "hoist with his own petard."

COFFEE—Advanced 5@10 points, but reacted later and closed at about the same prices as Saturday. Havre advanced 2¼f, closing 101f 75c for January and February. Hamburg advanced ½@¾f, closing at 83f for January and February. There was a holiday in Rio and no official dispatch was received. Rio here on spot was quiet and steady at 17c for No. 7; sales of 500 bags No. 7 at 17c and 500 bags No. 8 at 16¾c; also of mild 500 mats Padjoe at 21¾c and 1,000 mats Boengie, 1,000 piculs Timor and 3,200 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Options closed steady after sales of 40,500 bags at these prices. A good many are disposed to await Johnston & Co.'s estimate of the Rio crop before operating largely. Phipps & Co. cabled today that the *Journal Commercio's* estimate of the next Rio crop at 2,500,000 bags is too low, and added that they estimate it at 3,250,000 bags. Berla & Co. cabled an estimate of 5,000,000 bags as a total of the next Rio and Santos crop.

WHEAT—Moved up ⅛c, but lost the advance and declined ⅛@⅜c. Cash sales 48,000 bu for milling, at 87¼c for No. 2 red, delivered, being 1⅜c over January. Option sales 720,000 bu. January, 85⅞@85⅜c; February, 87 1-16@86⅞c; March, 88c; April, 88⅜c; May, 89⅜@89¼c; June, 88⅝c.

CORN—Was ⅛c to ⅜c lower. There was a fair business. The visible increased 1,189,000 bu. The receipts at all points today were 1,336,347 bu, including 192,000 here. Clearances from New York today, 140,318 bu. Cash sales, 125,000 bu, including 10 loads for export. No. 2 mixed sold at 38@38½c, in elevator, 40⅛@41c for old afloat; yellow, at 38½c; steamer white, at 37¾c; lower mixed, at 37¾c; unmixed, at 35¾c; No. 2 white at 39c; in elevator and steamer mixed at 37⅛c in elevator, and 38⅜c special delivery middle of February; steamer mixed for January, 37⅛c; February, 37⅜c; March, 38⅛c. Option sales, 880,000 bu. January, 38⅜@38¼c; February, 38⅝c; March, 39⅜@38⅞c; April, 39⅛c; May, 39⅛@39¼c; June, 39⅛c.

OATS—Were easier. The exports from New York today were 39,295 bushels. The receipts at all points today were 491,486 bu, including 145,000 bu here. Cash sales of oats, 9,000 bu, at 30⅛c for No. 2 white, 29¼@29⅜c for No. 3, 28¼c for No. 2 mixed, and 27⅛c for No. 3 do; No. 2 white for January, 30⅛c; February, 29⅜c; March, 29⅞c. Option sales oats, 300,000 bu. January, 28⅛c; February, 28c; March, 27¾c; May, 27 9-16c.

BUTTER—20@29c.

CHEESE—10½c.

EGGS—19@21c.

SUGAR—Raw was quiet but firm. Fair refining, 5c; 96° test centrifugal, 5⅝c. Refined was firm, with a good demand.

FLOUR—Receipts, 21,229 pkgs; exports, 85 brls, 19,441 sacks; firm; fairly active; sales, 23,500 bls; winter wheat, low grades, fair to fancy, $3.00@4.65; patents, $4.15@5.00; Minnesota, clearing, $3.15@4.10; straights, $3.65@4.65; do patents, $4.25@5.85; do rye mixtures, $3.15@3.85.

PETROLEUM—Opened weak at ¼c decline, and fell ⅛c more in the early trading. After a long interval of dullness the market closed steady, at $1.03⅛ for spot and $1.03⅛ for February option. Stock Exchange: opening at $1.03¼; highest, $1.03⅜; lowest, $1.02⅞; closing at $1.02⅞. Consolidated Exchange: opening, February option, $1.03⅝; highest, $1.03⅝; lowest, $1.03; closing at $1.03⅛. Total sales 291,000 brls.

Business opened quiet in dry goods today, with the weather unfavorable, but in the afternoon there was improved trade, especially in prints and printed specialties. Staple goods were mainly quiet, with a moderate demand for heavy yarn goods, brown and colored. Woolen goods continue under the depressing influence of mild weather. Agents were opening new lines of heavy weight clothing woolens, but there was no business on account of dark weather. Agents made the price of Lodi shirtings 4⅝c, and advanced Otis AXA and BB blue denims ¼c a yard.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 24@26c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 14@25c; extra imitation creamery, 18c; others, 13@17c; factory choice, 13@14c; others, 10@12c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 24@25c; extra firsts, 23@24c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 12@21c; low grades, 10@11c; east creamery, good to choice, 15@25c.

CHEESE—Choice Vermont, 10¼@11c; choice New York, 10¼@11c; Western, 10@10½c; sage, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 24x25c; firsts, 20@23c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 24@25c; Western, 22@23c; Michigan choice, 24@25c; Canadians, 22c; Southerns, 22@24c.

CORN—Quiet; high mixed nominal at 43c; steamer yellow, 42c; steamer, 40½@41c; good no grade, 35@40c.

OATS—Dull; No. 2 whites, to arrive, at 33½c, with No. 3 whites at 31½c and No. 2 mixed at 31c; fancy at 35@36c; clipped at 33@35c; No. 2 white, 32@33c for track and elevator lots; No. 3 white, 31@31½c for track lots; low grades, 30@31c.

DULUTH, MINN., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The market was quiet and dull. Trading all came in last half hour or so, when prices were ⅛c below the opening. Cash wheat was not in much demand and prices were ⅛@⅜c below Saturday. Cash No. 1 hard, closed 78¼c; No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 71c nominal; January No. 1 hard, closed 79c sellers; No. 1 Northern, 76c nominal; May opened 84¾c bid, declined and sold 84⅜c. May No. 1 Northern closed 81⅝c bid. Wheat in store this morning, 4,486,181 bu, increase for the week 22,237 bu. Corn in store, 323,826 bu; an increase of 131,252 bu. Oats, 323,385 bu; an increase of 33,088 bu. Cars on track—Wheat, 46; corn, 44.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 33,462 bu; corn, 29,781; oats, 3,190 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 17,052 bu.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—Choice grades scarce and firm, with fair demand from millers; fair to good milling wheat, 78@85c; choice and fancy long berry, 88@93½c; ungraded for milling, 86@87c; do choice, 91½@92c; No. 1 Northern spring, to arrive on track, 93½c; No. 3 red in export elevator, 78c; No. 2 red in do, 80½c; options quiet; No. 2 red, January, 80½@81c; February, 82@82½c; March, 83½@84c; April, 85¼@85½c. Corn—Options firm; cash No. 2 in elevator advanced ¼c; car lots quiet at former sales; No. 4 yellow in grain depot, 28c; No. 3 yellow in grain depot, 33c; steamer No. 2 mixed in grain depot, 36c; steamer No. 2 high mixed on track, 36¾c; steamer No. 2 mixed in export elevator, 35½c; No. 2 mixed in grain depot, 38c; do in export elevator, 36¼c; No. 2 mixed, January, 36@36¼c; February, 36½@36¾c; March, 36¾@37c; April, 37@37½c. Oats—Car lots declined ¼c; No. 3 white, 29c; No. 2 white, 30c; futures dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,600 bu; corn, 112,400 bu; oats 18,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,800 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 10,200 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Jan. 6.—WHEAT—Local receipts of wheat, including Sunday, were 283 cars and shipments 24 cars. The demand for cash wheat was not quite as active as it had been of late and came almost entirely from local millers. Outside mills were represented, but the buyers claimed their limits were under the figures paid by home millers. Prices were fairly well sustained, considering the decline in the futures market, and were in about the same general range as those obtained Saturday for similar grades. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, January, 79½c; February, 80⅛c; May, 83½c; on track, 80½c; No. 1 Northern, January, 77½c; February, 78⅛c; May, 81⅜c; on track, 78c; No. 2 Northern, January, 75c; February, 76c; May, 78⅝c; on track, 76@77c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat lower; the market was firm at the opening; there was plenty for sale and prices eased off; the close was weak and ¼@⅜c below Saturday; No. 2 red, cash, 78c; January, 78@78⅛c, closed at 77⅞c bid; May, 81¾@82⅛c, closed at 81⅝c; July, 77¾@78c, closed at 77⅝c asked. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed, cash, 25⅜c; January, 25¼c, closed at 25@25⅛c asked; February, 25⅝c, closed at 25⅞c asked; May, 27¾@28c, closed at 27¾c asked; July, 28⅝c, closed at 28⅜@28⅝c. Oats were weak and lower; No. 2, cash, 19¾c; May, 21⅞@21¾c asked.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged; no movement today; Southern demand light.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 401,000 bu; oats, 64,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 194,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak; cash and January, 81¼c; May, 85⅜c. Corn dull; cash, 31c; May, 32¾c. Oats dull; cash, 22¼c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; cash and January, $3.45.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,946 bu; corn, 31,543 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,100 bu; corn, 7,700 bu; oats, 5,300.

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western easy; No. 2 winter red, spot, and January, 79½c; February, 81⅜c; March, 83c; May, 86¼@86⅜c. Corn—Western firm; mixed, spot, and January, 36⅜@36½c; February, 36¾@36⅞c; March, 37@37⅛c; April, 37⅛c; steamer, 35¼@35⅜c. Oats Western white, 30@31c; do mixed, 28@29¼c; graded No. 2 white, 31c bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 167,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 148,000 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard dull but firm at 91⅛c; No. 2 Northern quiet at 88½c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 85c. Corn—No. 2 in store, 34c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu.

PEORIA, ILL., Jan. 6.—GRAIN—Corn—Steady; new high mixed, 26c; new mixed, 26c; new rejected, 24¼@24½c. Oats—Steady and firm; No. 2 white, 21¼@22½c; No. 3 white, 20¼@21c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.08; spirits, $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 149,400 bu; oats, 53,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 80,950 bu; oats, 54,250 bu.

ELGIN, ILL., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Firm and in good supply at a fractional advance. Sales today: 18,000 lbs at 27½c, 3,000 at 27c, and 1,000 at 26½c.

Honduras and Central American Steamship Co.

Fast passenger service for Kingston (Jamaica) and Greyton (Nicaragua)—5½ days to Kingston, 9 days to Greyton. Favorite winter resorts for health, scenery, pleasure. For particulars and descriptive guide apply to CHAS. KOZMINSKI & CO., General Agents, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp.	† 8:55 am	† 6:40pm
Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Diego Fast Vestibule Express	* 6:00pm	* 9:00am
Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Exp.	† 1:00pm	† 1:45pm
Joliet and Streator Vestibule	† 4:20pm	† 9:50am
San Francisco Express	*11:30pm	* 7:25am
Kas. City, Atchis'n & St. Joseph Ex	*11:30pm	* 7:25am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am † 5:30 pm *11:00 pm	*10:05 pm † 9:30 am * 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am †11:00 pm	* 7:00 pm * 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm * 7:30 pm	* 1:15 pm * 4:00 pm *10:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	†11:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	* 5:35 pm †11:10 pm	* 9:30 am * 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	*11:40 am †11:10 pm	* 2:30 pm ‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†11:10 pm	‡ 6:50 am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.
For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Burlington Route

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Dubuque	† 8:45 am	* 2:35 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	*12:01 pm	* 2:35 pm
From Council Bluffs—Fast Mail		* 7:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha & Denver	* 5:30 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:40 pm	* 9:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston, and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Wisconsin Central Depot Harrison-st. & 5th av. City Ticket Office, 205 Clark st.

	LVE.	ARR.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Limited	*5:00 pm	*9:59 a m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 pm	*7:00 a m
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	†11:00 a m *5:00 pm *10:45 pm	†4:55 p m *9:59 a m *7:00 a m
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	*5:00 pm *10:45 pm	*9:59 a m *7:00 a m
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	†11:00 a m *3:00 pm *5:00 pm *10:45 pm	†4:55 p m *9:59 a m *7:00 a m
Burlington Passenger	*4:35 pm	*10:30 a m

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY.
BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth Streets. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph Street, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:10 am	5:00 pm
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am

Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Office 109 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 8:25 am	* 6:30 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	† 4:30 pm	† 9:40 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:20 pm
Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail	*11:15 pm	* 6:30 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 3:50 pm	*11:20 am
Momence Passenger	† 4:55 pm	† 8:15 am

*Daily. *Sunday excepted.
Pullman Buffet Sleeper to Nashville on 3:50 p. m. train. Entire train leaving at 11:15 p. m. runs through to Nashville and has Pullman Buffet Sleeper.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN (Continued).

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Western Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver Limited	§ 5:55 pm	§ 7:30 am
Limited Fast Mail	§11:30 pm	§ 7:30 am
Overland Express	§10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	§12:01 pm § 5:55 pm §10:30 pm §11:30 pm	§ 2:15 pm § 6:50 am § 7:00 am § 8:50 am
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	§ 5:55 pm	§ 7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5:40 pm §11:15 pm	§ 9:30 am § 7:00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am § 9:00 pm X8:30 am	* 6:50 pm § 6:50 am X1:45 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	* 5:00 pm * 7:30 pm § 9:05 pm * 8:00 am	* 4:00 pm * 9:45 pm § 6:30 am *10:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*11:30 am § 5:00 pm	* 1:50 pm * 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am § 3:00 pm	* 7:00 pm § 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:25 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9:05 pm	§ 7:00 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	§ 5:00 pm § 9:05 pm	§10:00 am § 6:25 am
Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am * 4:45 pm	* 4:30 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	* 9:00 am	* 6:50 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Ex.	† 1:00 pm	¶ 1:25 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:00 pm	* 1:25 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 4:30 pm	* 9:40 am
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 5:15 pm	* 8:30 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 5:20 pm	† 9:20 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:30 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡10:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	* 8:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	* 8:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:35 pm	[illegible]
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	[illegible]
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	[illegible]
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 1:00 pm	[illegible]
aRockford, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	11:35 pm	[illegible]
Pacific Coast Express	* 1:00 pm	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:05 am	[illegible]
Dubuque & Rockford Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

City ticket office, No. 204 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st., and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	5:30 pm	9:55 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex.	5:30 pm	9:55 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	11:00 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:00 pm	10:45 am
St. Charles and Byron Local	4:30 pm	10:30 am

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot, Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	12.00 N'n	[illegible]
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	6.00 PM	[illegible]
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11.30 PM	[illegible]
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9.00 PM	[illegible]
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	9.00 AM	[illegible]
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	11.00 PM	[illegible]
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	5.00 PM	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

EASTERN.

From Pennsylvania Station,

Pennsylvania Lines.

Madison and Canal streets, Chicago.
Ticket offices, 65 Clark street, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

TRAINS LEAVE For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg:

Mail Express	F	† 8:00 am
Penna. Special	P	*10:30 am
Fast Line	F	* 3:15 pm
Penna. Limited	F	* 5:00 pm
Eastern Express	F	* 8:15 pm
Atlantic Express	F	*11:30 pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South	P	[illegible]

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 am, P *7:15 am, F *9:45 am, P *4:50 pm, F †5:00 pm, F *9:30 pm.
F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart foot of Lake-st., as follows:

Nov. 17, 1889.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:55 a m	† 7:35 p m
Special New York Day Express	†10:35 a m	† 4:55 p m
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:10 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50 p m	†11:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	§ 9:25 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 7:55 a m	† 7:35 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 4:10 p m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	†10:40 p m	† 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern,
New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 8:00 am	[illegible]
New York & Boston Day Ex	* 8:30 am	[illegible]
New York & Boston Fast Ex	* 3:10 pm	[illegible]
Vestibule Limited	* 5:30 pm	[illegible]
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	* 7:45 pm	[illegible]
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	[illegible]
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex	x 7:55 pm	[illegible]
N. Y. and Boston Vestibule Lim.	x10:25 am	[illegible]
Philadelphia Vestibule Limited	x10:25 am	[illegible]
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:55 pm	[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:35 pm	[illegible]
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Vestibule Limited	x10:25 am	[illegible]
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Through Express	x 7:55 pm	[illegible]

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 9:05 am	[illegible]
Limited Express	* 3:15 pm	[illegible]
Night and Day Express	*11:00 pm	[illegible]
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	[illegible]
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	† 8:15 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st. and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	7:10 am	[illegible]
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	[illegible]
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	* 2:45 pm	[illegible]
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05 pm	[illegible]
Night Express	*10:40 pm	[illegible]
Walkerton Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	[illegible]

*Daily.
All trains stop at Thirty-ninth-st. and Hyde Park. All trains runs via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

MONON ROUTE — Cincinnati Line. Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Indianapolis and Cincinnati at 8:30 a. m. daily, 9:30 p. m. daily, 11:55 p. m. except Saturday.

MONON ROUTE — LOUISVILLE LINE. Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Lafayette, Louisville, Lexington, Chattanooga, and the South at 8:30 a. m. and 8:05 p. m. daily.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station. Offices, 66 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim	3:00 pm	[illegible]
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 pm	[illegible]

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 6:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address J. Y. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 99 Clark-st., Chicago.